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THE FIELD OF HONOR.

MR. FORD, Howard and Hulbert publish a volume by Major Ben C. Truman, entitled "The Field of Honor: being a complete and comprehensive History of Duelling in all Countries, including the Judicial Duel of Europe, the Private Duel of the Civilized World, and specific descriptions of all the noted hostile meetings in Europe and America." It is an interesting memorial of a custom which is passing into oblivion, and will be of special interest to many of our readers whose memories go back to the days when the practice of calling out your man was still in vogue. To Gen. James Wilkinson, U. S. A., is given the credit of originating the custom of "posting," his victim being the equally well known John Randolph of Roanoke, who declined a challenge on the plea that he could not descend to the General's level. In reply Wilkinson asked Randolph, among other things, to "ascend to the level of a gentleman, if possible; act like a man, if you can, and spare me the pain of publishing you to the world for an insolent, slanderous, prevaricating poltroon." Randolph having neglected to avail himself of this eligible opportunity, his antagonist posted this notice on all the taverns and street corners of the national capital:

HONOR UNFASHIONED.—In justice to my character, I denounce to the world John Randolph, a member of Congress, as a prevaricating, base, calumniating scoundrel, poltroon and coward.

In 1850 Zachariah F. Johnston, an officer of the Navy, who undertook the same exploit at the expense of Fabius Stanley, who had declined his challenge, was tried by Court-martial and dismissed.

California, it appears, takes the palm for the number of fatal duels fought within its limits. Illinois, on the contrary, boasts that but one duel has ever been fought upon her soil—in which the challenged party (Alphonso Stewart) was killed and the survivor (William Bennett) hanged. Thus was carried out on our soil the stern decree which both Frederick the Great and Gustavus Adolphus threatened, but did not enforce; the duellists, at the sight of the gallows waiting for the survivor, concluding that they had other and more important business than that of winging each other. During the war with Tripoli many fatal collisions took place between American naval officers and officers of the British garrison at Gibraltar. During the Civil War in the United States there were few or no hostile meetings among Federal officers, Major Truman tells us. Perhaps he should except the encounter in Louisville between Jefferson C. Davis and Gen. Nelson and the encounter at the War Department in which Henry M. Naglee threatened to pull Mr. Stanton's nose. The first, at least, comes within the scope of his volume which records many similar encounters. Among the Confederates there were a number of fatal duels, the most conspicuous being that between General Marmaduke, of Missouri, and General Walker, of Georgia, in which the latter was slain.

"Affairs of honor" between officers of the United States Army and Navy were quite frequent up to 1850, after which time they ceased almost altogether. A great many valuable lives were sacrificed while they lasted, among them Captain Ferdinand Louis Amelung, U. S. A., killed in Louisiana in 1830; Midshipman John Banister, U. S. N., in Virginia in 1835; Lieut. Samuel H. Bryant, U. S. A., in North Carolina in 1814; Midshipman Samuel B. Cocke, U. S. N., near Washington in 1813; Captain Joshua W. Collett, U. S. A., in Mexico in 1848; Surgeon Willis H. Bassett, U. S. N., in South America in 1830; also Stephen Decatur, whose encounter with Barron at Bladensburg on March 20, 1812, is placed second on the list of noted American duels, that between Hamilton and Barr holding the first place.

Among the fatal Army and Navy duels mentioned by Major Truman are the following: Midshipman Connor, U. S. N., killed by Mid. Pierson near Havana in 1819;

Ensign Hopkins, U. S. A., near Bladensburg in 1814, and Samuel C. Bloomfield, U. S. A., near Weehawken, N. J., in the same year; Lieut. Jas. J. Bowie, U. S. A., near Lake Pontchartrain in 1809; Paymaster James, U. S. A., near Savannah in 1815; Lieut. F. B. White, U. S. M. C., by Lieut. Wm. B. Finch, U. S. N., at Boston Harbor in 1819. Lieut. Huston and Ensign Bradshaw killed each other in 1794. In Mississippi in 1813 Capt. John Stewart, U. S. A., was killed by Henry Mason, and in the same State in 1810 Lieut. Stephen Rose, U. S. A., was killed. In 1809, near Carlisle, Pa., Cornet Huxton Milton, U. S. A., was mortally wounded, and in 1814 Capt. Macomb, U. S. A., was killed by a brother officer. Lieut. Lawson, U. S. N., in 1803, at Leghorn, killed Capt. Jas. McKnight, U. S. M. O., and in 1803 Lieut. Buck killed Thos. Moore at Natchez, Miss. Joseph Bainbridge, then a midshipman, killed a bullying Englishman at Malta in 1803, distance four paces. At Gibraltar in 1820 Lieut. Downing, U. S. N., killed Lieut. Smith of the British Army.

Among those wounded in duels were General Gadsden, by General Howe in 1778, and in the same year General, Chas. Lee, A. D. C. to Washington was wounded by his fellow aide, John Laurens; General Conway by General Cadwalader, and Captain William Cottineau, U. S. N., by Captain Lindsai. Lieutenant Osborn, U. S. M. C., and Lieutenant Van Dyke, U. S. Navy, wounded each other in the Mediterranean in 1803. Midshipman Chas. Crillon Barton was wounded in 1839 at Port Mahon by a brother officer; Captain Archer of the Voltigeurs in Mexico in 1847 by Captain Andrew Porter, and about the same time Lieutenant David Bell, U. S. A., by Lieutenant Robert Williams, U. S. A., near Washington. Midshipman Wm. Caney was wounded in the first duel fought in California in 1849. Lieutenant Richard Summers, U. S. N., who was killed in the Intrepid fire-ketch, fought three duels in one day, and was wounded in the first two. Probably the last duel fought in California was that between James R. Smedburg and F. W. Gardiner in August 1869, Stuart M. Taylor and Howard Crittenden being the seconds.

General Nathaniel Greene has the honor of having declined a challenge in 1785 from Captain Gunn of Georgia, with the approval of Washington, who himself declined to fight a duel, as did Generals Marion, Adair, and Houston. General Harney declined a challenge from General Sumner and had him court-martialed. Harney was also once challenged by Lieut. Ihrie, U. S. A. When Robert Toombs was told that he must challenge Ben Wade of Ohio for attacking him in a speech in the Senate, Toombs replied: "Oh, no, I mustn't, for that same old wretch is the dearest shot in the district. Wade and I have been practicing many times together and he can hit a ten cent piece at thirty paces every time; and—and—to tell you the truth gentlemen, I can't."

In his duel with Benedict Arnold, Lord Balcarras received his antagonist's fire without injury; and when Arnold exclaimed, "My Lord are you not going to fire?" Balcarras threw his weapon away and replied, "No sir; I leave traitors to the public executioner." Marshal Ney, who was remarkably fond of duelling in his youth, never lost an opportunity of meeting friend or foe. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Society of Jesus, in spite of his cloth was a famous duellist and once called a man out for denying the divinity of our Saviour and ran him through; but then Loyola was a fiery Spanish soldier in his youth and was covered with scars of combat when he took orders.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury begun the adjudication of the claims for longevity pay arising under the Morton decision the first of the week, and will push them through as rapidly as possible. The force of clerks in this office is entirely inadequate to compete with the large amount of work that they have before them, so

that these claimants will have to take their chances with other classes. The office has received the official copy of the decision of the Supreme Court, and after carefully studying it decided its effect to be substantially as that given in the JOURNAL of two weeks since. The Army Register for 1885, which is now undergoing preparation, will show the cadet service of all graduates of the Academy, the change having been determined upon in consequence of the Morton decision.

THE NEW ARMY OVERCOAT.

In answer to the request of officers who are not able to procure photographs of the new Army overcoat, we give here three views of it, which show exactly what it is. One of the cuts gives a front view, with the cape over the head; another a view from the rear, and a third smaller cut shows the slit in the side of the coat to admit the sword hilt. These cuts are copies of photographs received from the office of the Quartermaster General and can be relied upon as correct. The description of the coat will be found in G. O. 117, H. Q. A., October 31, published in the JOURNAL of October 25.





PERSONAL ITEMS.

REAR Admiral A. L. Case, U. S. N., was a guest at the Marlborough Hotel, New York, early in the week.

GEN. John Gibbon, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gibbon, received a hearty reception at Fort Laramie, Wyo., upon their recent return to that post from Omaha.

We are informed that Capt. Charles Morton, 3d Cav., has demanded a Court of Inquiry to investigate imputations and accusation made against him by M. J. Moberley, to the Army in circular letters, etc.

The will of the late Mrs. Virginia Loyall Farragut, admitted to probate a few days ago, gives to her son, Loyall F. Farragut, all her property, with a few exceptions, and makes him executor of her estate. Her private bequests consist of pictures and silverware given to relatives and an expression of hope and confidence that her son shall charitably remember, as she would, her faithful maid, Rose Hughes.

The gold medal presented to the widow and sons of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry, which has been deposited for several years in the bank at San Jose, Cal., is on its way to Owen Brown, the only son who escaped from Harper's Ferry, now a man of sixty, who is living in seclusion on Put-in-Bay, Lake Erie.

LIEUT. Shufeldt, United States Navy, addressed a large meeting of the Geographical Society in Chickering Hall, New York, Monday evening, on "Madagaskara, the Land of Sinbad, the Sailor," illustrating his lecture with a few stereopticon views taken from original photographs made by himself, and drawings by native artists.

The New York "Hotel" correspondent of the Philadelphia Times writes:

Two men sat chatting on one of the comfortable sofas of the St. James yesterday. They have strange histories. One of them was Major George McKee. He is a conspicuous officer in the Ordnance Department, United States Army, and is stationed on Governor's Island. He comes of an old Kentucky family that has furnished soldiers to every war in which this country has been engaged. His father, Col. William McKee, was killed at Buena Vista. His brother, Hugh McKee, a master in the Navy, was slain in Corea. In the attack made by the Americans upon the Coreans McKee was the first man over the works. A native warrior plumed him with his spear. Commander Schley, the hero of the Greely Relief Expedition, was close behind his companion, and he killed the native who had run his spear through brave Hugh McKee. Here the two officers sat talking over these singular events. Gen. Bartlett was with them. He and General Custer were the two youngest major generals in the late war. Bartlett received the arms of the infantry at the surrender of the Confederate army at Appomattox, Custer those of the cavalry. Gen. Bartlett commanded a Division of the Fifth Corps which marched with Sheridan's cavalry from Five Forks to the field upon which Lee surrendered.

A Boston paper says: "Private Connell, Troop B, 2d Cavalry, after spending three years in the Arctic and suffering the horrors of a year's starvation, is rewarded by a grateful War Department by being sent to Fort Warren and assigned to a battery—salary \$13 a month." This, we imagine, will be news at Fort Warren. The last we heard of Connell was that he had been promoted to a non-commissioned officer in his troop.

MAJOR C. W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., stationed at Boston, has in his office a large bronze bell, which from time immemorial has lain on Castle Island, in Boston Harbor. The Danish Consul has deciphered the inscription upon it, and finds that it is in the ancient Danish, and that the bell probably belonged to a ship named *Paria*. Antiquarians are generally of the opinion that this discovery confirms the theory that the old vikings actually reached Boston harbor in their voyages.

CAPTAIN C. D. Viole, 10th U. S. Cavalry, is visiting at Englewood, N. J., and will leave about December 1 for Mount Auburn, Cincinnati.

LIEUT. C. R. Edwards, 33d U. S. Infantry, has returned to Cleveland from a visit to Cincinnati.

GENERAL W. W. Burns, U. S. A., was the recipient of numerous congratulations this week on his attainment to the grade of Colonel in the Subsistence Department, U. S. A.

MAJOR W. B. King, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., of the Armament Board, was in New York this week, and made a visit to friends on Staten Island.

MAJOR J. S. Casey, 17th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort A. Lincoln, from a brief visit to St. Paul.

ASSISTANT Surgeon J. L. Phillips, U. S. A., and bride, have been stopping for a few days in St. Paul, pending the Doctor's assignment to a post in General Terry's command.

It seems to be the general opinion that General Crook, U. S. A., will succeed General Angur in command of the Department of the Missouri when the latter retires on the 10th of July next.

LIEUT. G. N. Roach, 17th Infantry, was at Fort Snelling early in the week, to take a batch of recruits from there to Fort Totten, Dakota.

Mrs. Catherine Steele, who died at St. Paul, November 4, is the mother of Mrs. Schwan, wife of Captain Theodore Schwan, 11th U. S. Infantry.

LIEUT. H. J. Slocum, 7th Cavalry, and Mrs. Slocum, will spend the winter with their friends in the East.

CAPTAIN Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., after a long tour of duty at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., will leave there in a week or two for duty at Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

CHAPLAIN J. C. Lavery, U. S. A., has rejoined at Fort Elliott, Texas, from a visit to Philadelphia.

COLONEL E. I. Baily, U. S. A., of the Medical Department, celebrates his sixtieth birthday on Saturday of this week, November 14.

COLONEL Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., has dedicated his pamphlet on target practice to General C. C. Angur, U. S. Army, "who, after forty years' faithful service to his country as a soldier, is on the eve of retirement."

CAPTAIN D. M. Scott, 1st Infantry, is on his way East from Arizona, to spend a portion of the winter on leave.

GENERAL Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, the latter part of last week.

CHIEF Engineer Thom Williamson, U. S. N., will sail from New York about December 1, to join the *Hartford* as Fleet Engineer of the Pacific Squadron. His family remain at Norfolk, Va., for the present.

BEN PERLEY POORE, in the Boston *Budget*, recalls a perilous balloon ascension by General Fitz John Porter on the 11th of April, 1863, near Yorktown, Va.

LIEUT. O. B. Warwick, 18th U. S. Infantry, and bride, have joined at Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

LIEUT. D. E. McCarthy, U. S. A., of Plattsburg, visited the Fort at Rouse's Point, N. Y., this week, on special service.

LIEUT. E. B. Babbitt, 5th U. S. Artillery, and bride, have joined at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., where the Lieutenant is on duty.

CAPT. S. McConihe, 14th U. S. Infantry, late at Fort Klamath, Ore., has joined with his company at Vancouver Barracks.

GEN. John Newton, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., is on his return journey to Washington from his visit to the Pacific Coast.

GEN. A. H. Terry, U. S. A., was the recipient of many good wishes on Monday last, November 10, his fifty-seventh birthday.

LIEUT. S. W. Taylor, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined, at Fort Adams, R. I., the latter part of this week, from a short leave.

LIEUT. M. F. Walz, 12th U. S. Infantry, is still at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., where he lately joined from Madison Barracks, and may be assigned to Captain Viven's company at that post.

LIEUT. Col. Chas. G. Bartlett, 1st Infantry, has arrived safe and sound at Chicago from Arizona, and commenced his duties of Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Division of the Missouri.

ASST. Surgeon General Glover Perin, U. S. A., attains his sixty-first birthday on Monday next, Nov. 17.

MARCO POLO, the Herodotus of the Middle Ages, has been commemorated by a bust set up in a niche on the front of the house in Venice where he was born.

CHAPLAIN Daniel Kondig, U. S. A., reached his sixtieth birthday on Monday last, Nov. 10.

GEN. W. D. Whipple, U. S. A., paid a brief visit to relatives in Chicago early in the week.

CAPT. D. J. Craigie, 12th U. S. Infantry, and family, joined at Madison Barracks, New York, this week, the captain's company having been transferred there from Plattsburg Barracks.

Among the many absurd rumors growing out of the Presidential question was one in the early part of the week that General Sheridan had been ordered to New York for duty.

"You Americans," said an Englishman to a young lady, "have no ancestry to which you can point with pride." "That is very true," she assented; "most of our ancestors came from England, you know."

We are glad to learn that Dr. Delavan Bloodgood, Medical Director, U. S. N., Director of the Naval Laboratory, Brooklyn Navy-yard, though his vote was challenged, was not subjected to the indignity of an arrest, nor was it suggested.

LIEUT. R. F. Ames, 8th Infantry, has left Benicia Barracks, Cal., on a six weeks' leave.

SURG. W. C. Spencer, U. S. A., has taken charge of medical matters at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

COL. J. B. M. Potter's familiar face is again seen in New York, having recently returned to his residence in Brooklyn.

ASST. Surg. W. J. Wilson, U. S. A., registered at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, early in the week, returning from temporary duty at Fort Trumbull. He goes abroad to spend the winter.

LAST Sunday, Nov. 9, was the Prince of Wales's forty-third birthday. The loyal Britons duly celebrated the occasion Nov. 8.

GENERAL T. L. Pitcher, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Soldier's Home, at Bath, N. Y., writes: "There are now present in barracks and hospital 657, and absence on leave 78 inmates, making a total of 735. As 700, with addition to hospital (now nearly completed), is the utmost we can take care of, you see by this report that we are more than full. Furloughed men and also new ones are reporting daily, only to be turned away."

ADJUTANT S. W. Groesbeck, 6th Infantry, will not return to Fort Douglas, Utah, until December.

LIEUTENANT W. A. Shunk, 8th Cavalry, who has been visiting at Westville, Md., will shortly return to Texas by way of Columbus Barracks, O.

JAY Stone, Chief of the Correspondence Division of the War Department, received a letter a few days ago from New York, enclosing \$7, which the writer said he obtained unlawfully while a member of the Army during the war.

LATE advice from abroad report improvement in the health of Colonel J. C. Breckinridge, U. S. A.

QUEEN Victoria has almost a mania for collecting relics of engagements in war. Among others, she has mounted in crystal and silver, the musket ball that ended the career of Nelson.

LIEUTENANT F. A. Bontelle, 1st Cavalry, lately on recruiting service in the East, has joined his troop at Fort Custer, Montana.

MAJOR David Perry, 6th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from New Mexico, is visiting in New York City and neighborhood.

LIEUTENANT L. V. Casiaro, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort McHenry, Md., early in the week, from a visit to Newport and New York.

CAPTAIN C. A. Woodruff, of the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., has completed his duties at Santa Fe, and now goes to Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory.

SEÑOR Fajardo, the new Governor General of Cuba, arrived at Havana on Sunday last.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Jas. M. Gandy, U. S. A., of Fort Brady, Mich., was married at Philadelphia Oct. 6, to Miss Emma B. Graham, of that city. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride, No. 1413 Hanover street. The married couple left shortly after the ceremony for Fort Brady, as the doctor's duties there did not admit of a protracted absence.

LIEUT. Emory F. Taunt, U. S. N., late of the Greely Relief Expedition, sailed for Europe Nov. 18 with his family on the steamer *Lesning*. Lieut. Taunt goes to join the Mediterranean squadron at Nice.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., will deliver an interesting lecture on "Egypt and the Soudan," at Boyd's Opera House, Omaha. The proceeds will be donated to the poor of that city.

LIEUTENANT R. M. Blatchford, 11th U. S. Infantry, will remain East until December.

LIEUT. I. T. Webster, 1st U. S. Artillery, of Fort Mason, Cal., was in Portland, Oregon, this week, on special service.

The Mexican Army officers who recently visited New Orleans sent, on their arrival in that city, the following despatch: "H. M. Hoxie, St. Louis.—We have arrived in New Orleans safely. In Gen. Diaz' name and mine, I have the pleasure to thank you for the kindness and courtesy of all the officers along your line during the transportation of the artillery and workmen for the Exposition.—J. QUINTOS, Lieutenant-Colonel Mexican Army."

LIEUTS. M. C. Martin and David Price, U. S. A., visited New York this week, registering at the Grand Hotel.

SECRETARY of the Navy Chandler registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Tuesday.

M. DE LA CHERRE, military attaché of the French Legation at Washington, arrived in New York, from France, on Tuesday.

THE Veteran Gen. H. H. Sibley received in St. Paul, Minn., a few evenings ago, a complimentary banquet commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival at Mendota as the chief agent or factor of the American Fur Company.

EDWARD HINE, the well known British advocate of the Identity of the English-speaking People with the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel, has arrived in this country, and is at present the guest of Lieutenant C. A. L. Totten, at Garden City, L. I. Mr. Hine has come to America to present the Identity views to the people of the United States who, he believes, are descendants of Manasseh, the thirteenth tribe of thirteen tribes in Israel. He will remain here some three years. In Great Britain he has a remarkable following, and has lectured during the past 18 years to over 5,000,000 people. His works have been published by the hundreds of thousands. Mr. Hine gave a drawing-room lecture at Garden City on Tuesday, to which the entire town turned out. On Friday he goes with Lieutenant Totten to Governor's Island, where, at Mrs. General Perry's, he gives another. Mrs. Perry and Mrs. Hancock, and many others on the Island have for some years been interested in Mr. Hine's speculative topics. On Saturday he gives a drawing-room at Mrs. John D. Townsend's, and next week will commence his course of lectures in America at Cooper Union.

COLONEL H. M. Black, 23d U. S. Infantry, looked up old friends in New York on Thursday, on his way to Washington to sit on the Swain Court.

LORD Dufferin is on his road to India, to assume his official duties as Viceroy.

MAJOR C. A. Reynolds, U. S. A., is still visiting in Baltimore, but will return to Atlanta about the end of November.

LIEUTS. S. C. Mills and M. C. Martin, U. S. A., registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Wednesday visited friends at Governor's Island.

WHAT is Prince Bismarck's favorite beverage—beer or wine? was lately the subject of a wager between two Prussians living at Warsaw, who actually applied to the Chancellor himself to settle the bet. The Prince's verdict left them as wise as they were before, for his Secretary replied: "His Highness directs me to inform you that you are both in the right, inasmuch as he is equally fond of good wine and good beer, and, with the exception of his sick days, partakes of one as well as the other."

LIEUT. Ludovisi, who struck and insulted a brother officer, and shot him dead in the duel which followed, was tried by court-martial at Rome the other day for the former offence, and condemned to two years' military seclusion and the forfeiture of his commission. The court-martial took no cognizance of the duel; for, while the penal code regards duelling as a crime, though a very venial one, the regulations of the Italian Army compel an officer to fight with any one who insults or challenges him, on pain of expulsion from the army.

It was somewhat of a surprise in Army circles to learn of the marriage at St. Louis, November 12, of the veteran General W. S. Harney, U. S. Army, to the sister of his deceased wife, Mrs. Mary E. St. Cyr, who has been a member of his household for some years past, and to whom he was much attached. The ceremony was performed at the Roman Catholic Cathedral. Mrs. Harney belongs to an old French family and is a most estimable lady, and well known in St. Louis. General Harney's family are said to have been opposed to the match, but the old General knows, from long experience, how to have his own way. We wish for him and his wife many years of happiness and content. By an antenuptial contract he transferred to his intended wife one-half of his estate, the remainder going to his children, three in number; one son, John M., and two daughters, the Vicomtesse de Thurg and the Comtesse de Noug of France. General Harney's estate is estimated at \$1,200,000, and it yields an income of \$100,000. It came to him through his first wife, daughter of John Mullanphy, who left one of the greatest estates ever divided in the West, and the death of his bachelor brother, Bryan Mullanphy, added to it.

THE most disgusted man in the country is the rural editor, who delayed the publication of his weekly paper two days in order to announce the result of the presidential election.—*Norriston Herald*.

Mrs. James K. Polk, who is now eighty-one years of age, recently speaking of the time when she was lady of the White House, said that she enjoyed that period of her life, and looked back upon it after forty years with pleasure. She is fond of recalling incidents of Mr. Polk's administration, and is proud of his career. She says she regards the annexation of Texas and the results following the Mexican War, that is, the acquirement of the Californias, New Mexico, and all those territories so rich in mineral ore, as some of the most important events in the history of this country. In fact, she thought Mr. Polk's administration was second to none, and she would not even accept the results obtained by Mr. Jefferson. She says history is now proving the advantages gained by these accessions, all due to Mr. Polk's administration.

THE *Detroit Post* says: "A quiet, reserved gentleman of seventy-three years is Admiral Porter. His eyes are still bright, his voice is soft, and entirely destitute of the husky, foggy character popularly supposed to attach to jolly old sea dogs. His face is bronzed, and his hands large and knotty, but soft in texture. He has already achieved a reputation as a brave naval officer, a historian, an inventor, an authority on projectiles, armament and explosives, the designer of an ingenious and formidable submarine torpedo boat, besides being somewhat of a politician."

A New York correspondent of the *Boston Gazette*, who has been interviewing Lieutenant Schwatka concerning his views past, present, and to come, of Arctic matters, says: "Lieutenant Schwatka is the very ideal of a man who can stand hardships. He looks as tough as a pine knot, and he is one of those peculiar dispositions that can bear anything without complaining. I think he is about as manly a man as I ever met, just the sort of man to command an expedition and to do heroic deeds. He is extremely quiet and very modest, and if you did not know what he had done, or what he was capable of doing, you would never guess it from what he says about himself. He is a graduate of West Point, and he is also a graduate of a medical college, having had it once in his mind to become a doctor. He would make a splendid surgeon, for he has such a cool head and steady hand."

CAPTAIN W. A. Miller, 18th U. S. Infantry, registered at the Windsor Hotel, St. Paul, early in the week.

COMMANDER Silas Terry, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., early in the week, on a short leave.

LIEUT. A. W. Greely, U. S. A., was in New York this week and paid his respects to General Hancock at Governor's Island on Monday.

LIEUTENANT J. B. Pierce, 24th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Supply, was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth this week.

At the recent fire at Fort Adams, R. I., the Newport Fire Department rendered efficient service, in acknowledgment of which Colonel O. L. Best, U. S. A., has written a letter to the Mayor of the city, in which he says: "I never before so realized the great aid and use of a paid department fighting the remorseless fiend, nor have I ever seen men work more faithfully than the men referred to. Best assured we appreciate the great aid and favor in question. It is an additional bond of union between the city and Fort Adams, to be well remembered if we can reciprocate in any way."

THE *Arizona Miner* says: "The many friends of Lieut. M. P. Maus, 1st U. S. Infantry, will be pleased to learn that that popular gentleman was not so severely injured by the recent accidental explosion of a cartridge as at first reported. Hopes are now entertained that he will not lose the sight of his eyes." Lieut. Maus arrived in New York early this week for medical treatment.

THE *Philadelphia Enquirer*, referring to Major-General Hancock's visit to that city last week to attend a meeting of the Loyal Legion, says: "While here he indulged in a day's recreation in the rural districts, as the guest of the Rabbit Club. Accompanied by Col. Dechart and a number of members and invited friends, he went out to the club house just beyond Christ Church Hospital in the Park, and there had a good time, according to the laws of the institution, under which, like those of the State in Schuylkill, render it obligatory upon the members to do their own cooking. General Hancock elected to make soup and was assigned to that duty, which he fulfilled as he has always fulfilled his duty, with universal approval, the soup being pronounced superlative."

AN Indianapolis despatch says that the Rev. James McLeod, formerly of Buffalo, who has just returned from his former home, is authority for the statement that Governor Cleveland is soon to wed a lady of Buffalo, whose name is not given. The statement is, however, contradicted, but by what authority does not appear.

A WRINKLE for the Subsistence Department is furnished by a statement by the press that the Long Island City policemen are "subsisting on certificates of indebtedness."

THE *San Francisco News Letter* says: "San Rafael society is congratulating itself on the prospect of numbering the Phelps among their future members. They were very popular during their residence at the Navy yard, Mrs. Phelps and her charming daughter making things very lively in that little community, and entertained not only delightfully but frequently, hence the rejoicings of the San Rafaelites."

LIEUT. Chas. Byrne, 6th Infantry, of Fort Douglas, will come East early in December, to remain for the greater part of the winter.

CAPTAIN George Shorkley, 15th Infantry, now on sick leave until further orders, was at Creedmoor this week, and will probably continue to reside in New York City.

SECRETARY Chandler visited Warner, N. H., last week, to confer with Professor Soley, Librarian of the Navy Department, concerning the Secretary's annual report.

THE papers in the Court-martial case of Captain Charles D. Boyer, 9th Cavalry, who was recently tried at Fort Sill, Department of Missouri, on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having misappropriated the company funds intrusted to his care, were taken to the President by the Secretary of War on Tuesday last. The sentence, which, as we stated last week, was dismissal, was approved by the President on the following day. We give the order in the case elsewhere.

CAPTAIN Jocelyn, 21st Infantry, on recruiting duty at Albany, N. Y., was, on Nov. 1, elected a non-resident member of the Fort Orange Club in that city. We are pleased to learn that Captain Jocelyn maintains his interest in rifle practice, participating in the occasional meetings of members of the National Guard and Albany riflemen on the range at Rensselaerwyck.

PHILADELPHIA papers report the engagement of Paymaster Arthur M. Burtis, U. S. Navy, to Miss Thomas, of that city.

GENERAL L. P. Bradley, U. S. A., turned over the command of the district of New Mexico latter part of last week, and started for Washington to sit on the Swain court-martial.

CAPTAIN J. M. Bell, 7th Cavalry, of Fort Buford, Dakota, was in St. Paul this week.

MAJOR J. S. Brislin, 2d U. S. Cavalry, returns to Boise Barracks, Idaho Territory, in a few days, from a three weeks' leave.

THE *Apache Rocket* says that Lieutenant M. M. Maxon, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Fort Davis from San Antonio, and while in that city received a shipment of ten fine Angora goats, which are to be sent to his ranch near the fort.

CAPTAIN J. A. Sladen, U. S. A., of General Howard's staff, has been elected president of the Baptist Sunday School Convention of the State of Nebraska.

Governor John Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, formerly of the Army and well known to military men, has relinquished that position to assume the duties of First Assistant Postmaster General.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that, on the 30th of October, Congressman Tom Ochiltree gave a dinner in Galveston to Senator Maxey, and it was a dinner, Tom being the best caterer I know, having studied Sam Ward in Washington.

MR. Henry W. Hubbell, father of Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, 1st U. S. Artillery, died at Englewood, N. J. Nov. 13 of pneumonia. He was in his 80th year. The funeral took place Nov. 15, and the remains were interred at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Miss Jennie Lynch, the youngest daughter of the late Capt. Dominick Lynch, U. S. Navy, was married on Thursday to Mr. C. A. Canby. The marriage took place at the residence of the bride's mother.

THE *San Francisco Report* of Nov. 1 says:

Major Morgan, Chief Commissary, has returned from Los Angeles. Lieut. James B. Richards, Jr., Adjutant, 4th Cav., who has been here for several days, has returned to Fort Lowell, Arizona. Surg. Charles Byrnes, U. S. A., is sojourning temporarily in San Francisco. Capt. H. W. Lawton, 4th Cav., is visiting his brother in Sonoma county. Maj. P. D. Vroom, who is at present here, will return to Nevada in a few days. Lieut. B. M. Outts came down from the Navy yard yesterday. Gen. Kelton is expected back from Washington in a few days. Ensign J. S. Purcell, who returned on the *Oregon*, has gone to Mare Island. Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., registered at the Occidental, Wednesday. Capt. W. N. Tisdell, 1st Inf., is visiting here and will remain for several days. Maj. W. M. Dunn, of Gen. Pope's staff is still in the East. Lieut. Stoner, U. S. N., has received innumerable congratulatory calls since his return from Alaska.

REAR Admiral Nicholson, U. S. N., and Mrs. Nicholson attended the wedding in New York on Tuesday, of Mr. G. F. Whiting, of Virginia, to Miss Van Doren.

LIEUT. Commander J. E. Noel, U. S. N., registered at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

CIVIL Engineer P. C. Asserson, U. S. N., left Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday for Washington, on official business.

CAPT. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cavalry, and R. G. Armstrong, 1st Infantry, have arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and taken command of their respective companies.

MAJOR James Gillies, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, is on a brief visit to the East.

PASSED Assistant Paymaster O. C. Tiffany, U. S. N., will be in New York on Nov. 17th, to pay off the crew of the *Tallapoosa*.

LIEUT. Greely, U. S. A., proposes to write a book on his Arctic experiences. He is to attend a reception in his honor by the Geographical Society of New York on the 21st of November.

PROFESSOR Baron Nordenfjöld is about to vary his Arctic experiences by an attempt to reach the South Pole. He has gone to St. Petersburg in order to interest certain influential personages in his new enterprise.

M. EDUARD Detaille, while studying the Russian soldiers lately at Krasnoe-Selo, was lodged in a palace, and offered every facility for his work by the Commander in Chief.

LORD Dufferin's salary as Viceroy of India is \$125,000 a year, and findings.

ONE of Nellie Grant's little boys is said greatly to resemble his grandfather, Gen. Grant, in his love for soldiers, horses, pups and cigars.

LIEUT. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth from Des Moines, Iowa, where he left Mrs. Clarke for the winter.

THE *Norfolk Virginian* says: "Passed Assistant Engr. Robert W. Galt, U. S. N., ordered to duty at this yard, has a large number of friends in this city, who will be very glad to have him here, where he is very popular."

LIEUT. R. R. Wainwright, U. S. Marine Corps, has returned to Norfolk, Va., from a month's leave.

MAJOR J. G. Turnbull, U. S. A., of St. Augustine, spent a portion of the week in New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Old Dominion asks: Is a soldier who has been over two years in the State, six months in the county and the same time in the ward entitled to vote the Presidential ticket? **Ans.**—Not unless he has a residence apart from his presence on duty as a soldier in the Army. He neither gains nor loses residence by his service, and can only vote at the place where he has a home aside from Army service.

A Subscriber.—We can send you Napier's *Peninsular War*, 5 vols., on receipt of price, \$7.50.

H.—You stand No. 45 on Ordnance Sergeant list.

G. Cleveland.—You stand No. 9 on Ordnance Sergeant list.

Jack asks: How many vacancies are there in the Navy at present to be filled from the next graduating class of Naval Cadets? **Ans.**—No telling at present. Will have to wait until the next class graduates.

J. W. asks: "Is a man who deserted, was apprehended, tried, sentenced to confinement, dishonorable discharge, etc., but afterwards restored to duty and the confinement remitted, and is now on duty as a second class hospital steward eligible for appointment as hospital steward, U. S. A.?" **Ans.**—There is nothing in law or regulation to prevent such an appointment, and the subsequent faithful service might incline the appointing power to overlook the previous record.

V.—Consult carefully paragraphs 27 to 35 Army Regulations 1881, which give detailed information in regard to the promotion of non-commissioned officers. If after that there is anything more you wish to know advise us further.

P. H. asks: Is G. O. 24, of 1881, A. G. O.—Sale of intoxicating liquors at Military posts—still in force? **Ans.**—Yes.

X Y Z asks: How are boys taken into service to undergo an apprenticeship in the Navy, requirements, conditions, etc.? Are there any vacancies at present, and to whom should applications be made? **Ans.**—Apply to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., for copy of Circular of January 1, 1884, which will give you full information on the subject. There are always vacancies.

T. C. McG. asks: Are there any vacancies in the Medical Department of either the Army or Navy, and what steps are necessary to be appointed? **Ans.**—There is not a vacancy in either service. From the War Department you can obtain a printed memorandum which will show how they are appointed in the Army. Similar rules apply to those in the Navy.

J. B. W. asks: Is there a cadet at West Point from the 13th Congressional district, N. Y., and when will there be a vacancy? **Ans.**—The cadet now at the Academy from that District will graduate in 1887.

(From the *Philadelphia City and Telegraph*.)

INSANITY INDUCED BY CABLE DISPATCHES.

Khartoum is taken.
Khartoum is not taken.
Khartoum will be taken.
Khartoum will not be taken.
Damn Khartoum!

OUR DANGER AND THE REMEDY.

The Possibilities of Domestic Outbreak, and How to Guard Against it.

THE rooms of the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island were filled on Thursday by an interested audience, assembled to listen to a lecture by General E. L. Molineux in continuation of the subject on which he has already lectured, and to which he has given so much intelligent study, viz., the danger of domestic outbreak and the preparation required to meet it. A European officer of high rank was quoted by General Molineux as having said that the conflicts of our Civil War appeared to him simply as a series of fights which had for their sole object the possession and control of railroads. The importance to the humblest, as well as the highest, of maintaining our complex railroad system in its integrity was pointed out, and attention was directed to the fact that it can be rendered inoperative and its entire working system stopped at any time by the act of a few malicious persons, and entire communities can thus be given over to distress and untold hardship by a single well directed blow.

A similar danger attends other interests, and among them that of coal mining, which is so intimately associated with locomotion by rail. An interruption of traffic by rail, or an interference with the coal mining, and thus, with the industries dependent upon the stored up energies of the carboniferous period, would thrill like an electric shock through the entire community, reaching all classes and bringing temporary paralysis to numerous industries. 120,000 miles of steel track now traverse the continent which, if interfered with, would, while the interruption lasted, separate San Francisco farther than the Indies from New York. From our coal mines were gathered in 1882 the stupendous harvest of 92,000,000 tons representing a value at the mouth of the mines of \$146,000,000 and a mechanical energy upon which so large a proportion of the workshops in this country are dependent for their motive power and our houses for their light as well as heat.

For protection against possible interruption to their business our railroads and manufacturing corporations must look to the military, and principally to the State militia, to whom they offer so little encouragement. Our railroads to a considerable extent pass through a country infested more or less by desperadoes, or our mines are usually situated in remote districts, difficult of reaching with a defensive force in case of need. The possibilities of mischief, to which both are constantly subjected, was shown in the riots of 1877. Immense as was the damage inflicted during that period, the mob could have doubled and trebled it with impunity before it became possible to check their career, and when we consider that the next uprising of the sort will doubtless be better organized, and headed by men of brains and capacity, the problem how to meet it successfully becomes one of vital and immediate interest.

Before discussing this, his main problem, General Molineux proceeded to consider, in a spirit of judicial fairness, the causes of discontent that have led to outbreaks of mob violence, which may at any time be repeated. The fault is not altogether or chiefly with labor. The agreements between the railroads and their employees are not always kept, and a rankling sense of injustice suffered has led to discontent. The managers of our railroads do not sufficiently consider the question as to how they may transform their employees from natural enemies into faithful servants, who will not merely do perfunctory work, but will become voluntary and interested protectors of their widely scattered and unprotected property. The wise maxim of Richelieu, first, all means to conciliate, and next, all means to crush, is commended to the attention of our railroad magnates. General Molineux said:

It may appear anomalous to refer in a military paper to the rights and grievances of employees in connection with corporations. It is a matter which most people readily dispose of from a fixed but one-sided standpoint, and this was the case with the writer until during a close study of documents relating to the Pennsylvania riots, in search of military data, he came across some interesting facts, but little known to the general public:

1. Behind the rioters, amidst their wildest recklessness and determination to force the roads into submission by preventing the running of the trains, there was a restraining power which regulated the action of the train wreckers and prevented much damage both to roads and rolling stock. This fact is clearly proven by numerous instances where the strikers had it in their power to destroy with impunity trains and vast amounts of other railroad property, as well as the lives of passengers and troops, and yet allowed the opportunity to pass.

2. The same invisible power evidently appreciated the value of public sentiment, which, in the beginning of the riots, was with the strikers, and made every effort to retain this sentiment in their favor. It is a fact, that when the rioters controlled the running of the trains, they permitted the postal and occasional passenger trains, not carrying troops or ammunition, to pass on a clear track. Still stronger proof is furnished by the fact, that when it might have been done with limited opposition, the depredations of Pittsburgh, Buffalo Creek, etc., were repeated only in isolated cases, and that the forbearance of the rioters in this respect was entirely spontaneous, and not due to outward pressure. A reply to the inquiry on this point, addressed to the brotherhood of locomotive engineers, confirms this statement. "As an organization, we had nothing to do with them (the disturbance of 1877), either directly or indirectly, besides exercising a restraining influence to prevent our members from becoming mixed up in it. In that respect we were successful, in so far that while in some instances individual members were concerned, yet as lodges there was not an instance where our organization was connected with it."

3. The opposition to the State troops was lukewarm and devoid of earnestness and vigor on the part of the rioters, whose neglect to inflict serious damage on their opponents was conspicuous on numerous occasions. Their methods favored of severe play rather than warfare, and was decidedly uncomplimentary to the troops. Can anything more cynically contemptuous be imagined than the mere soaping and greasing of the rails by the mob for the purpose of ditching a train instead of tearing up the tracks? And is not the fact that in several instances they merely uncoupled the locomotives and ran off with them, leaving the soldiers to enjoy the scenery in some lonely, romantic spot, another proof of the opinion they held of their opponents and the semi-goodwill with which they regarded them?

4. The respect, or rather fear, with which the U. S. uniform was regarded wherever it appeared. Gen. Sherman in his report states, "the National forces sent to quell these disturbances met with little resistance, and were able to execute all their orders without firing a gun. The single instance of serious resistance, it is believed, may have been in ignorance of the fact that it was made against National troops."

General Hancock's report is to the same effect: "Wherever the troops appeared they succeeded, by their presence alone, in repressing the disorders, although they had frequently to bear in patience and silence a good deal of abuse and some personal violence."

This respect for the Government troops is easily explained. Ringleaders, as well as the rank and file of the mob, knew that officers and men would only forbear as long as patience remained a virtue, and that each Regular had a .45 calibre ball in his musket, which he would discharge at the word, and without hesitation, but with deadly aim. The Regulars had slim ranks, but they carried with them a moral force sadly lacking to the State troops. The latter are apt to be tainted with sympathies which, as well as want of experience, may seriously interfere with a vigorous discharge of their duties and render the task of their officers extremely difficult.

Railroad corporations have it in their power to organize from their employees a force for their protection, formidable and efficient, as well as comparatively inexpensive. Their employees are naturally a brave and courageous class of men, from the fact that theirs is a life in which danger constantly stares them in the face; their nerve and quick perception are brought to the test at all times; they are hard toilers, know the strong and weak points of the roads, how to remove as well as how to place obstacles. The railroad authorities should, therefore, endeavor to enlist their sympathies on their own favor. When it is considered that it is owing chiefly to the courage and devotion of men of this stamp that enemies of travel in the shape of "road agents," like the James brothers and other gangs of railroad robbers, have met with so little success in our country, it seems strange that there has never been any attempt on the part of managers to organize their trainbands against this or any other class of criminals. The interests of employers and employees should be identical. A force of this class would be less expensive and infinitely superior to the present system of watchmen, which is based upon individuality and lacks all the advantages of concerted and premeditated action of the other system. The project is not an illusion.

Its practicability is amply proven by the existence of the "Coal and Iron Police of Pennsylvania," a body in the pay of these industries which has rendered efficient service in the preservation of order in the mining districts and which has been particularly instrumental in crushing the murderous organization known as the "Mollie Maguires."

There are numbers of timid people who, with considerable show of reason, will argue against the practicability of such organizations, and point out the danger of their turning against the corporations at any time after the manner of the Praetorian Guards of Rome. Let us call the attention of such to the words of Thomas Hughes: "Employers and workmen with each side thoroughly organized, thereby the chances of open collision is at the minimum and when a battle does come the laws of war are better observed. . . . The conflict now on the workman side maintained by an organized force and not by bands of guerrillas."

Coming next to the consideration of the problem how best to suppress railroad riots, General Molineux said: "When at Pittsburgh the mob became dangerous and began to interfere with the running of trains the Sheriff ordered them to disperse, but he was hooted at and even threatened, and one of the rioters was heard to exclaim: 'We know what we are doing, we have consulted our attorneys, and before to-morrow at 11 all railroads in the North will be stopped; we dare you and your posse!' This defiance was verified in substance, the posse proved ineffective and the bayonet and rifle were called upon to sustain the law."

"Another instance of the failure of civil power about the same time: The mayor of Scranton and Sheriff of Luzerne County during the coal strike first attempted to quell the disturbance with a posse. After severe loss of life they were compelled to call for State aid. (Several of the posse were subsequently arrested on charge of murder.)"

INEFFICIENCY OF THE STATE TROOPS.

"The efficiency of regular troops we have pointed out before. If they are once on the spot they are sure to accomplish their object in very short time; but to concentrate a reasonable regular force requires time, and during this time rioters must be held in check by a sheriff's posse, or by State troops. This makes the proper preparation of the latter a matter of much importance. While for most of the militia may be claimed bravery, as a characteristic of the individual, as well as devotion, and a sincere desire to do faithful duty, yet they will always show nervousness, due to the novelty of the situation and to lack of confidence in the experience of their officers. Called from counting houses, stores, factories, farms and various pursuits of

life, the National Guard, with all the mistakes, blunders and confusions of a sudden arming, has in the past patiently submitted to unexpected and unaccustomed hardships in the field. Companies have bivouacked in rain and mud without blankets or overcoats, and have been subjected to abuse while discharging an unpopular duty, with a moral courage that entitles its members to the respect, gratitude and admiration of the public. Its officers are men engaged in civil pursuits, upon which their maintenance depends, without previous military training in its proper sense; it is not surprising to find them ignorant of so many practical details. Their spare time has been chiefly occupied in solving tactical problems, and their energies to the administration of military discipline. Logistics, strategy, topography, engineering, hygiene are almost entirely unknown to them. This should not be, for while technical books may be beyond their reach, yet much of the needed information has of late years been put at their disposal through the medium of professional essays, easily obtainable by all, and presented in language plain and void of technicalities. Such have been published in the *Journal of the Military Service Institute*, the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, and other periodicals. If reflection and interest in practical military subjects can be awakened by these means, it will be a matter of great benefit. What can be of more interest than the study of "guard duty in the open" (not in the Armory); the defence of bridges, passes, fords, stations, etc.; the protection and maintenance of troops detached from the main body, etc., etc.? These are subjects on which the militia should be improved; a body of troops well instructed in these points become of immense value in time of war, by rendering just so many regulars or volunteers effective for the field in the face of the enemy. When it becomes necessary to distribute troops to a large number of points, subordinate officers often find themselves placed so as to be compelled to rely entirely on their own judgment, and to act promptly without waiting for orders. Here it is when a correct idea of what is to be done is more important than individual courage. Notwithstanding the bravery and patriotism of the American people, we are not as a nation given to military pursuits and studies. Outside the officers of the Regular Army little attention is given to the science of warfare, and in the minds of the great mass of people the impression prevails that the whole art is simply the fighting of a battle, that everything else, movements, marching, supplying and providing for armies, are of no special interest and require no great amount of thought or talent. Professional officers of the Regular Army should turn their attention to assisting the State troops to a better understanding of their duties. The Army certainly can perform no higher or more important duty than to teach the citizens of this country their duties in the defence of law and order.

The troubles of 1877 brought to light blunders and cases of incompetency, but the bulk of the troops acted well and the mistakes have resulted in reform and organizations improved in discipline and soldiery. As instances, we will cite the militia of only two States, and compare their status in 1877 and 1884. Pennsylvania during the riots of 1877 had ten major-generals and three brigadiers, a variety of fancy but useless uniforms, no blankets, few overcoats, knapsacks or haversacks. A confusion of orders resulted from the absurd organization; and consequently great suffering to the men. Whatever little ammunition was on hand was kept so that it was difficult to obtain it when needed. The reports referring to the beginning of the trouble all echo the cry, "No ammunition."

In 1884 the worthless organizations are replaced by a compact, solid, and well-organized force, under the command of one major-general with three brigadiers, and uniformed and equipped after the U. S. pattern. The entire force encamps annually and performs field, supply, transportation and other duties under a properly organized staff.

In New York the Paymaster-General's report shows that in 1877, during the disturbances, eight major-generals and eighteen brigadiers were paid for duty performed. Arms, ammunition, and equipments were better than was the case in Pennsylvania, but still so imperfect that the troops ordered in the field were put to unnecessary suffering, and the general staff, in their endeavors to provide for the troops in a hurry, found themselves at the mercy of dealers who, taking advantage of the situation, had run up the prices of the articles needed to a ruinous extent.

In 1884 New York has an organization with four major-generals and eight brigadiers—an improvement, but not up to the progress of Pennsylvania in the same respect. But her troops are now provided with a substantial, practical uniform, with an ample supply of ammunition safely and conveniently stored, and a supply of camp equipage at least sufficient to supply a portion of them on hand. We have a successful annual encampment, and a simplified, revised code. In both the States mentioned, and in several others, increased attention is paid to the discipline and instruction of the rank and file, and above all to the examination of officers before commissions are issued. In short, comparing the present state of the National Guard with that of a decade ago, we have reason to congratulate ourselves, and yet it is only the beginning of the improvement necessary in order to keep pace with the requirements which loom up as the country becomes more densely populated. We have to look for progress on a broader and deeper basis. The State troops maintained by all of our commonwealths should be educated beyond a mere knowledge of tactics. We should utilize the advice given nearly a century ago by General Washington, as well as that of recent date by General Sherman.

The improvements made in consequence of the bitter experience of seven years ago should be followed up and officers required to give closer attention to the profession in which they are commissioned. The lack of study of this kind has been the cause of placing many, who were otherwise courageous officers and

true men, into a false position—positions ridiculous as well as embarrassing, and which could have been avoided if the victims had in time trained their faculties to meet the emergencies as they arose.

Pennsylvania during the railroad riots witnessed the spectacle of troops left without transportation or carried to the wrong destination through a conflict or misunderstanding of orders, and the still more humiliating spectacle of a detachment of forty-seven militia captured without having fired a gun, and paraded through the streets, prisoners to a motley crew of boys and roughs, guarded with their own arms which had been taken from them. This scene we are told "aroused the indignation of the better class of citizens, who naturally became thoughtful, and asked if that strange guard, which surrounded the troops of the State, were the masters of their lives, honor, and property." Trains loaded with militia were stopped by soaping the tracks, no one thinking of the simple expedient of throwing sand or gravel on the rails.

Again, a New York militia officer naively reports how he neglected to establish a guard over the train occupied by his troops and allowed it to be boarded by a mob with a demand that the Captain be taken out and killed. He says: "Bowie knives and revolvers were the arguments they used to enforce compliance with their orders, and my men bear testimony to this fact in numerous wounds which they carry to-day. Seeing that a collision was inevitable (the close quarters and fixed bayonets gave the rioters a decided advantage over us), I gave the order to clear the car, when the mob opened on us with revolvers. They were quickly expelled, taking with them thirty-four rifles, of which they had previously disarmed my men, leaving seventeen in the possession of us, who remained in the forward end of the car. These we used to good advantage, driving those of the mob who did not take refuge under the car, over and down the railroad bank."

While these instances are deplorable it is gratifying to know that there are other cases on record of officers who were prepared to protect themselves and their men and judiciously use the means at their disposal.

General Molinex next proceeded to consider the question as to what instruction was needed to prepare State officers for their duties, but this portion of his lecture we must reserve for another week.

NAVAL BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Commodore John G. Walker, reports that 145 compasses have been issued to ships during the year with the four needle card, and have given general satisfaction. The behavior of the improved compasses in high latitudes with the Greely Relief Expedition has been much commended. The expedition gathered considerable data concerning the variation of the compass in high latitudes, but none concerning magnetic force and dip, owing to its speedy return. The data concerning the variation collected during the year is in course of preparation for publication. Professional Paper 17, The Magnetism of Iron and Steel Ships, is in press, and No. 18, on deviations of the compass in U. S. naval vessels, is nearly ready.

Preparations have been made for a careful examination of the magnetic character of the new steel vessels, and a compass station will be established in Narragansett Bay, in the vicinity of the "measured mile." In view of the prohibitive necessity of compensating the compasses of these vessels a binocular for the purpose has been designed in the Bureau, and will be placed in the Dolphin for test. The instruments for a compass testing-house are in possession of the Bureau. The appropriation for the erection of a building will not be available until the Naval Appropriation bill becomes a law. A marked improvement has been apparent during the past year in both the character and number of the compass reports, which besides fulfilling their primary objects of contributing to safe navigation, afford explicit information regarding the variation in different localities.

The work of establishing secondary meridians of longitude on the west coast of Central and South America by means of the submarine cable has been completed. A party of naval officers, under Lieut. Commander C. H. Davis, sailed from New York on the 20th September, 1883, established stations at various points between La Libertad, San Salvador, and Valparaiso, Chile, and measured the difference of longitude between Valparaiso, Africa, Lima, Payta, Panama and La Libertad. Measurements between La Libertad and Guatemala were made in cooperation with Mr. Miles Rock of the Guatemala survey. From Valparaiso signals were exchanged upon several nights with Dr. B. A. Gould, Director of the National Observatory at Cordova, Argentine Republic, for the purpose of connecting the measurements made on the west coast of Central and South America with those made on the east coast of North America by naval officers, under the direction of this Bureau, in 1875 and 1879. The party returned to the United States in April last, and the observations are now being reduced and prepared for publication.

The "electric plant" for incandescent lighting supplied to the Trenton, beyond some slight defects in the insulation of the wires which could not have been anticipated, has given great satisfaction, and has added materially to the comfort and health of the officers and crew. The Atlanta, Boston and Omaha are to be lighted by electricity. The plant for the Atlanta is to be supplied by the United States Electric Lighting Company of New York; that for the Boston by the Bush Electric Company of Cleveland, and that for the Omaha by the Consolidated Electric Light Company of New York. In these vessels the defects referred to in the wiring of the Trenton will be remedied.

Additional information has been supplied for the libraries of the cruising ships, and I would again call attention to the importance of supplying, in convenient form, such professional matter as is essential to naval officers, and of value to the merchant marine and the ship building interests, but which cannot now be published because of the inadequate appropriation for printing. During the past year the work of classifying and cataloging the books in the library has been continued, and important additions have been made to the collection.

The act entitled "an act to adopt the Revised International Regulations for preventing collisions at sea," which passed the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, and which has been reported in the Senate, will, if it becomes a law, do away with the confusion which has existed in consequence of the difference between the laws of the United States and the regulations adopted by other maritime nations, and will tend to prevent collisions which are now likely to occur, because of the delay in adopting such International Regulations. In this connection I desire to renew my recommendation to so amend rules 17 and 20, of Sec. 4,233 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as to give deep draught ships the right way in deep and narrow channels in localities where light draught vessels will not be liable to injury by using shoaler water.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE AND NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The work of the Hydrographic Office has been confined to correcting the copper plates on hand, to the production of new sheets from surveys by officers of the Navy, and to the prepara-

tion and publication of nautical information. The importance of additional surveys by this Government has been repeatedly urged by this Bureau, and I renew the recommendation contained in my annual reports for the past two years, that new surveys be made of portions of the north coast of South America, and of the coast of the island of Sao Domingo. The charts of these localities are imperfect and incorrect, and until new surveys and examinations are made, their use tends to increase the number of annual shipwrecks and the consequent loss of life and property. To make such surveys and examinations, vessels especially adapted for surveying are more economical than vessels of war. The steam whaler Zetis and Bear, purchased for the Greely Relief Expedition of 1884, would answer the purpose admirably, but a clause in the act appropriating for this expedition requires them to be sold. I would suggest, both in the interest of economy and efficiency, that this clause be repealed and these two ships be retained in the Naval Service for surveying purposes. The hydrographic work of the geodetic and hydrographic survey of the Sandwich Islands, now being carried on by the Hawaiian Government, extends off shore to the 180th meridian, and it is recommended that this Government should continue the work by running lines of deep-sea soundings for the purpose of determining whether the innumerable dangers, which are now reported in the Pacific Ocean, do or do not exist.

The survey of the west coast of Central America has been completed as far south as San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, by Commander Clark and the officers of the Ranger, and plates of the work are being engraved. The survey is now being continued south and east of the point above mentioned. Professor Baird having placed the Fish Commission steam ship Albatross at the disposal of the Navy Department during the winter months of 1883-4, she was employed to examine the bottom of portions of the Caribbean Sea, the depths of which were unknown. In sounding across that sea a shoal was developed off the eastern end of Jamaica, to which the name "Albatross Bank" has been given. In addition to this work, which was highly successful and creditable to the officers of the Albatross, the exact position of San Antonio Light, western end of the island of Cuba, was established, and the reported dangers off that point were proved not to exist. The officers of vessels in commission have contributed much valuable hydrographic information, which has been issued in the form of "Notices to Mariners," or has been utilized in the Hydrographic Office. In this connection I desire to state that nautical men generally favor the adoption of a universal system of marks and buoys for channels and approaches to harbors. There can be no valid objection to adopting one general system in place of the many which now prevail, as the cost of such changes is comparatively small, and the improvement in navigation to be recommended a system, would be little more than that of the paint necessary for changing the color of buoys and marks.

The necessity for an appropriation with which to begin the buildings for the new Naval Observatory, so often mentioned in previous reports, is more apparent than ever. The second volume of the "Atlantic Coast's Nautical Almanac," that for 1885, has been issued, and the first volume of a "Pacific Coast's Nautical Almanac" has been prepared, and is now in press. The computations and discussions of the observations and experiments for determining the velocity of light have been completed, and are being prepared for publication. I beg to invite your attention to the annual appropriations for this Bureau, which have steadily decreased in amount from \$192,600 for the fiscal year of 1866-7, to \$100,000 for the year 1883-4. The supplies accumulated during the war have gradually been exhausted, or have become obsolete and have been sold as "unserviceable." I have submitted an estimate for \$130,000, the amount, in my opinion, necessary to properly administer the Bureau, by providing the best and safest apparatus for navigating, better appliances for lighting ships, and the necessary professional information, without which it cannot be expected that the officers and men of the Navy will keep pace with the changes which are constantly taking place.

A full account of the work of the Hydrographic Office is contained in the report of the chief of that office, Commander John R. Bartlett. The success of the six branch offices established in the principal ports is dwelt upon in the report. It has been found, in response to the invitations to all ship captains to bring their charts for verification and correction, that many use old editions, in one instance fifty years old, and they have been surprised to find that new editions showing quite different hydrographic conditions have long since supplanted them. The notices to mariners, which had failed to reach the class most interested, have been most thoroughly disseminated, and their usefulness demonstrated so that the demand for them has been greatly increased.

The demand for the Pilot Charts of the North Atlantic has steadily increased, and thus collisions with the wrecks indicated upon them have been avoided, and icebergs escaped. The publication of this chart has also facilitated the study of the limits of the trade winds, the general location of water spouts, and will be the means of defining eventually the approximate limits of the coast of the United States and Banks of Newfoundland, and the sailing routes laid down have been followed with satisfactory results.

The voluntary contributions of information have been greatly increased by the growth of interest among sea captains. The sale of charts has increased 87 per cent, and the general issue of charts 116 per cent, by bringing them within the reach of shipmasters at the catalogue price. The collection of data for the study of the meteorology of the ocean has been facilitated in a remarkable degree. Many journals that have long been lost sight of, as the masters frequently transfer them without notifying the office, have been traced and recovered, and valuable data which has been withheld for a variety of reasons has been secured. The officers, by explaining the practical value of observations and the common benefit that will ensue, have induced many who were hitherto indifferent to contribute to this work. By careful comparisons or adjustment of instruments by means of the standards, with which all the offices are furnished, and a patient explanation of what is required, great interest has been aroused, and the distribution of blank meteorological journals to voluntary observers has increased 100 per cent, while the increase in the accuracy of the observations cannot be estimated. The services of the officers have been called into use to determine all kinds of questions of a nautical nature by all branches of the community, and the presence of professional men, always ready to investigate any subject, has been of great value to marine insurance companies, shipping agents, admiralty lawyers, and in fact to every branch of business connected either directly or indirectly with maritime affairs. The number of vessels boarded by the officers attached to the branch offices during the year was 4,256, barometers corrected or compared 2,062, abstracts of logs made 673, wrecks reported 1,171, ice reported by 242 vessels, and information given to 2,286 different individuals.

NAVAL BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

The annual report of Engineer-in-Chief Loring, the first submitted by him, presents the following financial statistics:

Appropriation steam machinery, 1884.....	\$1,000,000.00
Expended for labor in navy-yards in constructing new engines and boilers, repairing old boilers, preservation of tools, etc.....	599,502.13
For purchase of material.....	327,459.69
For payment on foreign stations, for repairs, etc.....	77,455.92
	1,004,417.74
Less repayment by transfer in adjustment of appropriation.....	11,162.99
Total expenditures.....	993,254.75
Balance on hand covered by obligations for purchases, etc.....	6,235.25
Appropriation for double-turreted monitors.....	86,520.49
Expended under contracts for engines, etc., for Puritan, Terror and Amphitrite since last report.....	327,454.28
Balance on hand.....	535,808.21

The larger part of this last balance will be required to pay for completion of the three monitors now under contract. In calling attention to very thorough and complete report of

the Commission on Navy-yards, the Bureau emphasizes their recommendation for a new boiler shop at the New York Navy-yard. The building now used for the purpose is not large enough to accommodate the work, and it is so constructed that the machine tools necessary cannot be erected there. In this connection, the report states that the floating derrick of this yard is in need of extensive repairs. Plans and estimates are now being prepared to rebuild it of iron as soon as practicable.

With reference to the suggestion of the Navy-yard Commission regarding the reduction of expenditures at navy-yards, the report says:

For previous years the cost of this maintenance and organization, under this Bureau, was about 33 per cent, of the total expenditures of the Bureau for a fiscal year, but during the past fiscal year this was reduced to about 22 per cent. This is probably as low a percentage as can be maintained, having due regard to the efficient superintendence of the work done upon steam machinery of naval vessels at navy-yards, the purchase and preservation of tools and appliances for such work, and the adequacy of the clerical force. The Bureau will continue to carry out this policy, and will make further reductions wherever it can be shown to be for the best interests of the Government.

The following will show the present condition and the work required to be done to the machinery of naval vessels to fit them for efficient sea service, according to latest reports, with an approximate estimate of cost of same. Those not mentioned are in good condition:

Adams.—In having a new crank shaft and new boilers put in, \$35,000.

Alliance.—In fair condition, but will shortly have to be generally overhauled and repaired, with new boilers completed and put in. The boilers are in progress of construction at the Norfolk yard. \$50,000.

Ajax, Canonicus, Ironclads.—In good state of preservation. Would have to be repaired with new boilers for sea service. \$40,000.

Alarm, Iroquois, Kearsarge, Lancaster, Palos, Ranger.—In fair condition.

Brooklyn, 23 rate.—General overhauling and repair, etc. \$10,000.

Catalpa, tug.—In service. Ordinary repairs. \$2,000.

Camache, Cat-kill, Jason, Ironclad.—Well preserved. Could be made ready for sea service at small cost; \$1,000 each.

Essex, Franklin.—Will shortly require general overhauling and repair of engines, new boilers, material on hand, completed and put in. \$55,000. Ditto Swatara, boilers being constructed, \$40,000.

Fortune.—Repairs, with new boilers, to be completed at Norfolk yard. \$5,000.

Galena.—In fair condition. Will soon require new boilers. \$65,000.

Intrepid, torpedo ram.—Undergoing alterations at New York yard to fit her for a gunboat. \$14,000.

Lackawanna.—In very poor condition. Will soon have to be repaired, with new boilers. \$75,000.

Lehigh, Manhattan, Ironclads.—In fair state of preservation. To make ready for service, Lehigh \$3,000; Manhattan \$1,000.

Leyden.—General repairs incident to service. \$2,000. Pilgrim \$1,000; Rescue \$500; Speedwell \$2,000.

Marion, 3d rate.—Thorough overhauling and repair, with new boilers, nearly completed at Portsmouth Navy Yard. Will then be efficient for sea service for several years.

Mahopac, Ironclad.—In good state of preservation. To fit for service. \$3,000.

Michigan.—Should have thorough overhauling and repair, with new boilers. \$25,000. Ditto Richmond \$15,000; Tennessee \$35,000; Triana \$15,000; Wachusett \$75,000.

Minnesota.—Requires extensive repairs and new boilers. To fit for sea service. \$75,000.

Mohican.—Work on new compound machinery, nearly completed, at Mare Island yard. \$5,000.

Monocacy.—Engines in good condition. Boilers to be replaced by partially completed boilers sent out from Mare Island yard. \$20,000.

Muskeget, Nantucket, Ironclads.—In good condition. Ready for service. Stores and outfit. \$2,000.

Monterey.—Repairs incident to service. \$2,000.

Nahant, Ironclad.—Well preserved. Ready for service. Stores and outfit. \$2,000.

New York, 1st rate.—Requires new machinery and boilers (now on hand), to be erected on board the vessel at New York yard. \$30,000.

Onesha.—Thorough overhauling and repairs, with new boilers. Just completed at Portsmouth Navy-yard.

Pennscola.—Undergoing thorough overhauling and repair at Norfolk Navy yard. \$30,000.

Powhatan.—Boilers bad. Requires thorough overhauling and repairs, with new boilers (material on hand). \$60,000.

Quincy, 3d rate.—In service. Boilers poor. Will shortly require to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired, with new boilers. \$75,000.

Sangu, Ironclad.—Requires new boilers, and machinery repaired, for service. \$40,000.

Tallapoosa.—Will require to have engines, etc., overhauled and put in order. \$5,000.

Vandalia, 2d rate.—Being thoroughly overhauled and repaired, with new boilers—put in, at Portsmouth Navy-yard. \$80,000.

Wabash, 1st rate.—Requires to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired, with new boilers (now on hand). \$30,000 to fit for sea service.

Wyandotte, Ironclad.—Ready for service.

Double-turreted monitors: Miantonomoh, 3d rate.—In good condition. Amphitrite, Puritan, Terror, 3d rate.—Work proceeding satisfactorily under contracts for completion of the machinery, etc.

Monadnock, 31 rate.—At Mare Island. The boilers for this vessel are completed. To build engines and fit for sea, \$210,000.

Particular attention is called to the U. S. S. New York, now upon the stocks, partially completed, at the New York Navy-yard. While it would probably not have been judicious to begin the construction of such a vessel in the present progress of improvement in naval architecture, yet the Engineer-in-Chief thinks it is certainly a wise and economical measure to complete what would be a really desirable vessel for our Navy in its present condition, in value far beyond the comparatively small amount now necessary to finish her. The engines, boilers, etc., are on hand, and only require to be erected and connected on board. If they are not used in her, they will probably have to be sacrificed, as they are not adapted for use in any vessel which the Department possesses or would now build.

The report concludes with the following reference to the personnel of the Corps:

I desire particularly to call attention to the inadequate numbers of Passed Assistant and Assistant Engineers, as provided by law, viz, 60 of the former and 40 of the latter. The difficulties arising from this source become steadily more embarrassing, and as vessels of large power are being built, with the prospect of others to be constructed in the near future, these officers, who have already had their fair percentage of sea duty, must be ordered to sea at shorter intervals than the customs of the service exact for officers of equal age in other branches. In September of this year, there were only 15 waiting orders and available for all contingencies. For the number of vessels in commission at the present time, the efficient off-ering of the engine department requires at least 30 Passed Assistant and 40 Assistant Engineers.

To keep this number about without an undue percentage of sea service, will require an increase in the number allowed by law to at least 160, which I earnestly but respectfully recommend.

Another reason for this recommendation is, that the present system of education at the Naval Academy, according to which, all the cadets are taught the same branches, irrespective of the duties to which the corps selections will call them, can never make them efficient specialists; and in the inevitable absence of specially trained Assistant Engineers, the number should be increased, so that the junior Assistants with general nautical knowledge, may be sent to sea in company with older men, whose experience and education better fit them for their duties and from whom the juniors may learn more of their particular profession.

Eloquent reference has frequently been made by my predecessors and by several Hon. Secretaries of the Navy, to the peculiar hardship under which the passed assistant engineers labor, in consequence of their delayed promotion. The justice of their request to Congress for a slight quinquennial increase of pay as a partial compensation becomes every year more apparent, and I most earnestly recommend their claim.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 123, H. Q. A., Nov. 5, 1884.

Publishes promotions, appointments, transfers, and retirements in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by the President alone, since the publication of G. O. 43, of May 7, 1881, and No. 62, of July 5, 1884, together with list of casualties.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

[These promotions, etc., have all appeared in the JOURNAL from time to time as they occurred.—ED. JOURNAL.]

CIRCULAR 10, H. Q. A., Nov. 10, 1884.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of October, 1884, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

EXTRA DUTY PAY.

Extra duty pay to enlisted men is given for services actually rendered of not less than ten days; the ten days has no reference to Sunday, but solely to days of labor. Such service should be certified to by an officer, who can only give a certificate for days of actual labor. Teamsters, watchmen, and others actually employed on Sundays, and when the labor is continuous, may be paid for Sundays.—[Letter, Oct. 3, 84.]

FORAGE FOR OFFICERS' HORSES.

Forage in kind may be furnished only for horses owned and actually kept by officers in the performance of their official duties, and not for horses owned by others but temporarily turned over to an officer for his own use.—[Letter, Oct. 6, 84.]

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Inviting bids for the transportation of small quantities of freight by post and circular letters is held to be a sufficient "advertisement" within the meaning of the act of July 5, 1884 [G. O. 65, of 1884]; but where very considerable quantities are to be transported, advertisements in newspapers should be resorted to.

A corporation or person conducting the business of transportation in such manner as to be regarded in law as a "common carrier" is not a "private party." A "common carrier" may, in general, be defined as one who undertakes to hire to carry persons or goods for all who choose to employ him; not one who does it occasionally. A private vessel, not having an established route or stated points of departure, should be regarded as a "private party," within the meaning of the act.—[Letter, Oct. 11, 84.]

SENTINEL IN CHARGE OF PRISONERS.

A sentinel, or member of a guard, in charge of prisoners, either marching or at work, should salute all officers with a sergeant's salute. It is proper, however, in the discretion of the commanding officer, to direct sentinels in charge of prisoners not to render any salute, when such orders are necessary in order that the sentinel may not have his attention diverted from the prisoners under his charge, and that he may be held to a strict accountability for their safe keeping in situations favorable for escape.—[Letter, Oct. 15, 84.]

FINAL STATEMENTS.

No final statement will be made out in future where a soldier is discharged under circumstances forfeiting all pay and allowances, except in cases where the soldier has made a deposit with a paymaster and has not forfeited it by desertion.—[Letter, Oct. 17, 84.]

ACCOUNTS FOR TELEPHONING.

In cases where telephoning alone is possible—there being no telegraphic communication between the points—an account for telephoning can be paid from the appropriation for the payment of telegrams.—[Letter, Oct. 18, 84.]

POSITION OF FIRST SERGEANT.

It is more convenient, and the more general custom in the service, for the 1st sergeant to step two paces to the front and face to the left to give the commands for dismissal.—[Letter, Oct. 18, 84.]

SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.

Par. 2312 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 82, c. a., applies to stores for messes kept solely for officers and for their personal use. It does not apply to officers who board at a public boarding house or hotel.—[Letter, Oct. 20, 84.]

There is no law authorizing the sale of subsistence stores to civilian employees. The only authority for such sales is found in the Regulations and general orders, and it is clearly limited to cases of paramount necessity "at remote posts where food cannot be otherwise procured."—[Letter, Oct. 25, 84.]

DISCHARGE OF INDIAN SCOUTS.

In view of the exceptional conditions attending the enlistment of Indian scouts, and to obviate the frequent necessity of preparing final statements in each individual case when two or more of such scouts are discharged at the same post and on the same day, their names will be entered, with all the information necessary to their final payment, on the blank form now used as a muster roll for a company, to be designated by a proper interlining as a "muster-out roll." This muster-out roll will be made in quadruplicate—two copies to be presented to the paymaster for final payment of the scouts, one copy to be forwarded to this office, and one copy to be retained with the records of the detachment.—[Letter, Oct. 23, 84.]

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 61, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Nov. 1, 1884.

Publishes a table so that Post and Regimental Commanders and Recruiting Officers may have information of the "Actual Strength" of Troops and Companies in the Dept., and guard against making enlistments or assignments in excess of the "Authorized Strength." The authorized strength of Troops, Companies and Regiments must in no case be exceeded. In case of doubt Recruiting Officers will make inquiry by telegraph to the station of the company whose actual strength they wish to know. Regimental and Post Commanders will make no assignments in excess of the Authorized Strength as given in the table.

G. O. 35, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Oct. 29, 1884.

Major Wm. F. Drum, 14th Inf., Dept. Inspector, will make the inspection of disbursing officers' accounts, at Dept. H. Q., Vancouver Barracks and Vancouver Depot, and in the City of Portland, Ore.

At the posts in the Dept., except Vancouver Barracks, the commander of each will make this inspection unless otherwise ordered.

G. O. 19, DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, Nov. 4, 1884.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Bartlett, 1st Infantry, having reported to the Division Commander as required in par. 3, S. O. 225, c. a., A. G. O., is assigned to duty at these H. Q. as Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Division.

CIRCULAR 59, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Oct. 30, 1884.

Instructions the Commanders of Forts Assiniboine, Buford, Maginnis, Meade, Shaw, Yates, and Camp Poplar River to

cause their respective Quartermasters to prepare and forward, through them, to Dept. H. Q., the requisite annual estimates for supplies for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1885, and ending July 30, 1886.

Estimates for the Posts of Forts Abraham Lincoln, Bennett, Custer, Ellis, Keogh, Missoula, Pembina, Randall, Sisseton, Snelling, Sully, Totten and Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance Depot, will be prepared in the manner and form herein indicated.

Post Commanders will also cause to be prepared and forwarded to these H. Q. not later than Jan. 15, 1885, lists, in duplicate, of the serviceable supplies on hand in excess of wants of their respective posts.

G. O. 11, DIST. OF NEW MEXICO, Nov. 6, 1884.

To comply with S. O. 151, H. Q. A., A. G. O., I relinquish command of the District of New Mexico to Col. P. T. Swaine, 22d Infantry.

L. P. BRADLEY, Col. 13th Infantry, Commanding.

G. O. 23, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Oct. 9, 1884.

The annual rifle competition having closed, and his regiment having been transferred to another Dept., 1st Lieut. W. C. Manning, 23d Inf., is relieved from duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice.

By authority of the Lieut. Gen., Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, is announced as Inspector of Rifle Practice.

G. O. 24, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Oct. 14, 1884.

Directs that the designation of "Instructor of Musketry" at posts be changed to that of "Supervisor of Target Practice," and that when days are suitable post commanders will cause target practice on ranges to be continued, with a view to classifying men for the practice season, but when work on the range is impracticable, gallery practice, in accordance with existing orders, will be held at least once a week. Success on the range depends largely upon the care and attention given to this practice, during which errors of position of piece, aiming and pull of trigger can more readily be corrected.

CIRCULAR 28, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Oct. 18, 1884.

The Secretary of War authorizes the sale, under the Regulations, of a public horse, to each cavalry officer stationed in the District of New Mexico and Indian Territory.

CIRCULAR 24, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, Sept. 3, 1884.

Publishes tables giving the figure of merit of the several posts, regiments, companies and troops of the Dept. on the 31st day of July last.

The figure of the 6th Cavalry is 19.93, 9th Cavalry 28.29, 10th Infantry 24.88, 13th Infantry 32.02, 20th Infantry 50.00, 22d Infantry 36.78, 24th Infantry 67.83, and School of Application 34.16. The figures of posts are as follows: Fort Supply, I. T., 70.88; Fort Gibson, I. T., 68.91; Fort Sill, I. T., 60.65; Fort Elliott, Texas, 53.29; Fort Selden, N. M., 41.97; Fort Hays, Kansas, 37.21; Fort Lewis, Colorado, 36.41; Fort Reno, I. T., 36.07; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, 32.38; Fort Lyon, Colorado, 31.97; Fort Stanton, N. M., 30.00; Fort Wingate, N. M., 29.55; Fort Craig, N. M., 27.95; Cantonment on the Uncompaggre, Colorado, 23.91; Fort Union, N. M., 23.78; Fort Bayard, N. M., 22.92; Fort Riley, Kansas, 19.86; Fort Bliss, Texas, 17.15; Fort Marcy, N. M., 15.30, and Fort Cummings, N. M., 10.00.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Major James Gilliss, Q. M., Chief Q. M. of the Dept. (S. O. 218, Nov. 5, Dept. Mo.)

Capt. Daniel D. Wheeler, Asst. Q. M., will repair to Washington and report to the Q. M. Gen. for consultation, on completion of which he will return to Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

The order of Oct. 21, directing Supt. Benjamin F. Baker to relieve Supt. Clayton Hart of the charge of the National Cemetery, at Keokuk, Iowa, is revoked, and Supt. Baker, now at LaSalle, Ill., will proceed to Fort Smith, Ark., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, relieving Supt. William Dillon (Orders, Nov. 11, Q. M. G. O.)

Captain John Simpson, A. Q. M., is authorized to send, by express, to the Assistant Treasurer of the U. S., at New Orleans, La., \$270.29, public funds (S. O. 149, Oct. 31, D. Texas).

The retirement from active service, by operation of law, of Col. Henry P. Clarke, Asst. Commissary Gen. of Subsistence, on Nov. 9, 1884, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

Major Thomas Wilson, C. S., is announced as Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Dept., relieving Major George Bell, U. S. (G. O. 26, Oct. 22, Dept. Mo.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for two days is granted Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., New York City. (S. O. 233, Nov. 12, D. East.)

Major George W. Candee, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and pay the troops at that point (S. O. 140, Nov. 6, Div. Missouri).

Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., is temporarily relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, to take effect Nov. 17 (S. O. 233, Nov. 12, D. East.)

During the absence of the Paymr. Gen., Major A. B. Carey, Paymr., will, by direction of the President, take charge of the office of the Paymaster General and perform his duties (S. O., Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. Robert W. Shufeldt will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 217, Nov. 4, Dept. Mo.)

Leave of absence for four months, from November 16, 1884, is granted Major Charles C. Byrne, Surg. (S. O., Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for one month, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major W. S. Tremaine, Surg., Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 233, Nov. 12, D. East.)

1st Lieut. P. R. Egan, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Lowell, and will proceed to Fort Bowie for duty as post surgeon, relieving Capt. W. H. Corbuesier, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Fort Grant for duty as post surgeon, relieving 1st Lieut. W. E. Hopkins, Asst. Surg., who will proceed to Fort Lowell for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 102, Oct. 30, D. Arizona).

Asst. Surg. W. D. McCaw will return from Fort Wingate to Fort Craig, N. M., to prepare the hospital property at Fort Craig for shipment (S. O. 96, Nov. 5, D. N. M.)

Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty as post surgeon at Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 217, Nov. 4, Dept. Mo.)

Hospital Steward H. A. Sill is relieved from duty in the Dept., to take effect upon the arrival at Fort Mojave of Private Richard Dare, Troop I, 3d Cavalry, hospital steward of the 3d class (S. O. 103, Nov. 3, D. Arizona).

Hospital Steward Max Arent is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte, and will comply with his orders from the H. Q. A. (S. O. 97, Nov. 5, D. Platte.)

Hospital Steward Walter S. Haines will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, and will proceed to Omaha, Nebraska, for duty (S. O., Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days, to take effect Nov. 24, 1884, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Goethals, C. E. (S. O., Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ord. Dept., is relieved from duty as Chief Ord. Officer and Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Dept. of Dakota (G. O. 10, Nov. 3, D. Dakota).

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS ORDERED.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending November 8, 1884:

Company I, 12th Infantry, to Madison Barracks, N. Y.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Leave of absence for two months, to commence on or about Dec. 15, is granted Capt. Camillo C. Carr, Fort Custer, M. T., with permission to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 145, Nov. 12, Div. M.)

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

The leave of absence for ten days granted Major James S. Brisbin, Boise Barracks, I. T., is extended ten days (S. O. 163, Oct. 27, D. Columbia.)

Major James S. Brisbin is appointed inspector on certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage at Boise Barracks, I. T. (S. O. 163, Oct. 27, D. Columbia.)

Capt. S. M. Swigert and 1st Lieut. F. W. Sibley will repair to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report for duty at that depot (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Private Richard Dare, Troop I, Hospital Steward 3d Class, is relieved from duty at Fort Verde, and will proceed to Fort Mojave for duty in the same capacity (S. O. 102, Oct. 30, D. Ariz.)

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

1st Lieut. Abiel L. Smith will repair to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report for duty at that depot (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Capt. R. H. Montgomery will repair to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report for duty at that depot (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Capt. Adam Kramer will repair to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report for duty at that depot (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

The acceptance of the resignation of 2d Lieut. George H. Cameron, to take effect Nov. 20, 1884, having been revoked by the President, par. 10, S. O. 159, July 10, 1884, H. Q. A., announcing the acceptance of said resignation, is rescinded (S. O., Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Major R. F. Bernard is authorized to purchase two public horses (S. O. 151, Nov. 5, D. Tex.)

2d Lieut. William A. Shunk, now on leave at Westville, Ind., will conduct recruits from Columbus Barracks, O., to San Antonio, Tex. Lieut. Shunk will revert to status of leave of absence on turning over the detachment at San Antonio (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. William A. Shunk will repair to David's Island, N. Y. H., instead of Columbus Barracks, as ordered in S. O. 262, of Nov. 7, 1884, H. Q. A., and report by telegraph on arrival to the Supt. General Recruiting Service, New York City, to conduct a detachment of recruit: to San Antonio, Tex. Lieut. Shunk will revert to status of leave on turning over the detachment at San Antonio (S. O., Nov. 11, H. Q. A.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Lieut.-Col. N. A. M. Dudley is assigned to the command of Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 216, Nov. 3, Dept. M.)

Before a General Court-martial convened at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and of which Captain Joseph H. Potter, 24th Infantry, is President, was arraigned and tried Captain Charles D. Beyer, 9th Cavalry. Charge—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman." The specifications allege the use as his own property of a shot gun he had sold to his troop for \$45, and a pair of old boxing gloves he had sold them for \$3; the false charging to his troop fund of four barrels of apples never expended; the failure to properly account for \$19.25 received for the troop fund and \$45.69 belonging to a so called slush fund; the employment of a soldier as a private servant and taking from him \$4.50 for rations belonging to the troop which he had unlawfully drawn, and the use in his private kitchen of troop rations and stores for which he made no compensation. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed the service.

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the General Court martial in the foregoing case of Captain Charles D. Beyer, 9th Cavalry, having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the record forwarded in accordance with the provisions of the 106th Article of War, for the action of the President, the following are his orders:

"EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Nov. 11, 1884.

"The sentence in the foregoing case of Capt. Charles D. Beyer, 9th U. S. Cavalry, is hereby confirmed.

"CHESTER A. ARTHUR."

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Major Anson Mills will be governed by the subpoena to appear at the term of the District Court of the State of Texas, now in session at El Paso (S. O. 149, Oct. 31, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. T. W. Jones will repair to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and report for duty at that depot (S. O., Nov. 7, H. Q. A.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Major John I. Rodgers is appointed inspector on certain ordnance stores at Fort Canby, W. T., for which 1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton, Act. Ord. Officer, is accountable (S. O. 165, Oct. 29, D. Columbia.)

Capt. John A. Darling will conduct to Walla Walla, W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Ore., Nov. 5, all select and unassigned recruits now at the Presidio for the 2d Cav. (S. O. 111, Nov. 1, Div. P.) S. O. 111, Nov. 3, Div. P., substitutes 1st Lieut. J. T. Webster for the service in question.

Sergt. Frederick C. Smith, Bat. F., will report for temporary duty at Regtl. Hdqrs. (S. O. 128, Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

1st Lieut. Edgar S. Dudley is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of the State of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb., and will report for duty accordingly (S. O. 113, Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Leave of absence for ten days is granted Capt. Joseph B. Campbell, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 231, Nov. 10, D. East.) The leave of absence granted Capt. J. B. Campbell is extended seven days (S. O. 232, Nov. 11, D. East.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

Leave of absence for one month and six days is granted Capt. J. A. Fessenden, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 70, Nov. 12, Div. A.)

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

The leave of absence for one month granted Capt. D. M. Scott is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 111, Nov. 1, Div. P.) Private Thomas Graham, Co. I, is transferred to the G. S. Detachment of Clerks on duty at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 102, Oct. 30, D. Ariz.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

The G. C.-M. at Fort Omaha, Neb., of which Capt. William H. Bisbee is Judge-Advocate, having adjourned sine die, Capt. Bisbee will rejoin his proper station, Fort Niobrara, Neb. (S. O. 97, Nov. 5, D. Platte.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn is extended ten days (S. O. 132, Oct. 31, D. Dak.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Stephen W. Grosbeck, Regtl. Adjt., is further extended one month (S. O. 113, Nov. 3, H. Q. A.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., having resumed command of the Dept. of Platte, Col. John Gibbon is relieved from duty at Dept. Hdqrs. and will rejoin his proper station, Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 98, Nov. 7, D. Platte.)

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Leave of absence for one month and ten days is granted 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames, Benicia Barracks, Cal., with permission to go beyond the limits of the Division (S. O. 112, Nov. 3, Div. P.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Wallace R. Stoll is extended one month (S. O. 143, Nov. 17, Div. M.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. I. W. Littell, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander (S. O. 218, Nov. 5, Dept. M.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

The extension of leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Richard M. Blatchford is further extended one month (S. O. 113, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for one month is granted Sergt. Matthew E. Flynn, Co. I, Vancouver Barracks, W. T. (S. O. 161, Oct. 24, D. Columbia.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

1st Lieut. E. Griffith is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Wingate, N. M., vice Capt. J. C. Chance, relieved (S. O. 96, Nov. 5, D. N. M.)

It having been discovered that the proceedings of the G. C.-M. in the case of Private Joseph Carr, Co. C, who was tried at Fort Stanton, N. M., Sept. 25, 1884, do not show that the court was sworn, the approval of the sentence as published in G. C.-M. O. 57, Dept. M., is revoked, and the prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty (S. O. 218, Nov. 5, Dept. M.)

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Private Henry W. Gray, Co. A, is transferred to the Detachment of General Service Clerks at Dept. Hdqrs. (S. O. 165, Oct. 29, D. Columbia.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

The leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. James A. Maney, Fort Buford, D. T., is extended one month (S. O. 141, Nov. 8, Div. M.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Jacob H. Smith is still further extended to Jan. 6, 1885 (S. O. 113, H. Q. A.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Lieut. Col. C. B. Layton is relieved from duty at Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 218, Nov. 5, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. James S. Rogers (S. O. 219, Nov. 7, Dept. M.)

21st INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Frederick H. E. Ebsstein, Fort Sidney, Neb., is extended one month (S. O. 142, Nov. 10, Div. M.)

Private Edward Berger, Co. H, will proceed to Fort

Douglas, Utah, for duty as Hospital Steward 2d Class (S. O. 97, Nov. 5, D. Platte.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

Col. P. T. Swaine was, Oct. 31, assigned to the command of the Dist. of New Mexico, during the temporary absence of Col. L. P. Bradley, 13th Inf. (S. O. 215, Oct. 31, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. E. A. Root (S. O. 216, Nov. 3, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., in addition to his other duties, will act as Inspector of Rifle Practice (S. O. 151, Nov. 5, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. E. W. Casey, Adjt., is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Lewis, Colo., vice 1st Lieut. Theodore Mosher, relieved (S. O. 96, Nov. 5, D. N. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Capt. J. W. Clouse, having completed special service, is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Texas (S. O. 151, Nov. 5, D. Tex.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, November 8, 1884.

CASUALTY.

Major Edward Ball (retired), died October 22, 1884, at Santa Barbara, California.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Nov. 10. Detail: Capt. W. B. Beck and J. A. Fessenden, 1st Lieut. Paul Roemer, A. W. Vogdes, J. E. Sawyer, and A. L. Morton, and 2d Lieut. Richard W. Young, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. H. C. Garbaugh, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 230, Nov. 8, D. East.)

At Fort Hays, Kas., Nov. 10. Detail: Major S. M. Horton, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. S. McNaught, 20th Inf.; Capt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. A. Manley, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieut. M. B. Hughes, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. F. D. Sharp, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. H. Budlong, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. H. B. Moon, Jr., 20th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 216, Nov. 3, Dept. M.)

At Fort Riley, Kas., Nov. 10. Detail: Major Albert Hartshorn, Med. Dept.; Capt. L. H. Buckner, J. S. Loud, and E. D. Dimmick, 1st Lieut. F. B. Taylor, and 2d Lieut. E. F. Ladd, 9th Cav., and 1st Lieut. O. A. Stedman, Adjt. 9th Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 216, Nov. 3, Dept. M.)

At Fort Supply, I. T., Nov. 17. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John E. Yard, 24th Inf.; Capt. Charles Parker, 9th Cav.; Capt. J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf.; Capt. E. T. Comegys, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. H. H. Wright and 2d Lieut. M. D. Parker, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. R. G. Hill, 20th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 219, Nov. 7, Dept. M.)

Purchases by Competition.—In a recent letter on this subject Quartermaster General Holabird says: "As far as can be known, the object of the change in the law governing purchases was to secure to the Government the principle of competition, not alone the competition of one market with another, but also the close competition among dealers in the same market. The plea of emergency had been used with increasing frequency, to cover what was called open market purchases, which in some instances certainly seemed to mean purchases from a preferred firm or dealer, who thus became a favored dealer. The emergency now contemplated is one of time only; the old one having been narrowed down to that alone. Ten days was believed to be sufficient to cover any emergency that could not be foreseen and anticipated by any competent, experienced officer. Any actual emergency requiring less time than ten days in which to meet its requirements would still leave time enough to secure local competition for the needed articles among dealers; and the evidence to be furnished is of a kind to show that the time limit of ten days had to be reduced, the necessity of this reduction is where the evidence comes in. In all cases of open market purchases, the evidence of competition must be filed with the voucher. This is the view taken by the accounting officers."

The Artillery School.—On Monday of this week, Nov. 10, the work of mounted reconnaissance by officers on duty at Fort Monroe commenced, the course having been prepared by the instructor in engineering, Capt. James Chester, 3d U. S. Artillery. The territory to be surveyed embraces the country between Elizabeth River and Cape Henry, and extending southwards one and a half miles beyond the railway from Norfolk to Virginia Beach, and has been divided into 13 districts, officers being assigned to them as follows: 1st, Lieut. Grimes, 2d Art.; 2d, Lieut. Massey, 5th Art.; 3d, Lt. Everett, 4th Art.; 4th, Lieut. Adams, 5th Art.; 5th, Lieut. Williams, 3d Art.; 6th, Lieut. Blunt, 5th Art.; 7th, Lieut. Miller, 3d Art.; 8th, Lieut. Schenck, 2d Art.; 9th, Lieut. Stone, 2d Art.; 10th, Lieut. Marsh, 1st Art.; 11th, Lieut. Bostick, U. S. Navy; 12th, Lieut. Lissak, 4th Art.; and 13th, Lt. Hunter, 1st Art. The officers designated are to submit maps on their return of the district surveyed.

Lights at Posts.—In a recent letter to the A. A. G., Dept. of California, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Lazelle, A. A. G., says: "Par. 9, G. O. 50, of May 24, 1881, from the A. A. G., is rarely properly complied with at posts of the Department so far as my inspections have extended. While the quantities of oil burned have, on verification, corresponded with the number of lights and the customs at the posts as to the number of hours that they are used, yet there is a general absence of positive monthly regulation of these hours, by the post commander, approved, as required, by the Department Commander."

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the Missouri.—There are 1,350 marksmen and 123 sharpshooters in the Department of the Missouri for the last target year; the preceding year 943 marksmen. For this target year, in October, 61 marksmen qualified, and Lieut. Rodman, 20th Infantry, as sharpshooter, with a high score.

The Fort Bliss Base Ball Club played a game with an El Paso Club Nov. 2, the score being 17 for the former and 13 for the latter. The Bliss Club consisted of Messrs. Fox, Stacey, Bamford, Scripture, Leach, Day, Planning, Hathaway, and Graham.

Department of Dakota.—Advices from Fort Keogh state that arrangements are being made to gather up the 900 nomadic Cheyenne Indians who have been scattered over

the country adjacent to Miles City and the Fort for the past eight years, and to place them under charge of a regular appointed agent of the Interior Department. The new agency buildings are being erected in fine grazing country between Lane Deer Creek and the Little Muddy, and an agent is on the way from Washington to take charge of them. At present they are being looked after by Major T. H. Logan, 5th Infantry, stationed at Fort Keogh.

Division of Atlantic.—The Chief of Ordnance will shortly send to this Division for trial, 210 Lee, Chaffee Beane and Hotchkiss magazine guns, which Gen. Hancock will distribute as follows: One of each kind to Division headquarters for trial by the Inspector of Rifle Practice; nine of each kind to Madison Barracks, nine of each kind to Fort Adams, nine of each kind to Washington Barracks, nine of each kind to Fort Monroe, nine of each kind to Camp Mitchell, Atlanta, eight of each kind to Fort Wayne, eight of each kind to Fort Hamilton, and eight of each kind to Fort McHenry.

Department of Columbia.—General Miles has directed Topographical Assistant Alfred Downing to proceed to Soconka Falls, W. T., and accompany and assist Special Indian Agent Charles H. Dickson, in his examination of mill sites for the Moses Indians.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Nov. 13th.

Col. and Mrs. M. M. Blunt arrived at the post on Friday last.

Lieut. Reed, 2d Artillery, Assistant Professor in Drawing, has been taking photographs of several of the buildings on the post during the past week.

Major W. Arthur Paymaster, U. S. A., paid the troops of the command on Saturday last, returning to New York.

The cadets had a hop on Saturday evening last. It was well attended by the ladies.

Cadet Carson on Tuesday, while at riding, was kicked on the leg by a horse in front of him.

Cadet Davison of the 1st class, on Saturday morning last, while at the riding hall, had his horse fall with him. He was considerably contused and went to hospital. He is now convalescent and at his duty.

To a stranger visiting the riding hall during the hours attended by the 3d Class, the grotesque and vain attempts of some of the uninitiated to sit on horseback—especially those who have probably never been on a horse's back before—calls forth many a smile, while the daring and fearlessness of the 1st Class makes the timid tremble and give a sigh of relief when the ride is over. It is often remarked by visitors to the riding hall "that it is a wonder more accidents do not occur." The accidents in the past are slight and comparatively few, none of a very serious nature having occurred for some years. In spite of the many falls from the horses, the old saying at the Point, that "it is hard to hurt a cadet," still holds.

Lieut. Farrow, 21st Infantry, left the post on Monday last on a leave of absence.

Lieut. Colonel H. Hasbrouck, Commandant of Cadets, has been absent on a few days' leave, but has returned today.

The usual Saturday afternoon entertainments were given by some of the ladies of the post.

The following were guests at West Point Hotel during the week: Col. and Mrs. M. M. Blunt, Col. B. F. Hawkes, Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Padden, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Fussell, Hampton, Va., Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Nelson, Boston, Mass.

RECEPTION BY THE 14TH INFANTRY.

The 14th Infantry having got nicely settled down at Vancouver Barracks the officers and ladies of the regiment gave a reception and ball to the staff officers at the post, friends in Portland, etc., on Friday evening, Oct. 31, which was a notable occasion. From an account of it by a lady correspondent in the *Sunday Welcome* we take the following:

"It was 9 o'clock when we landed at Vancouver, and were immediately driven in ambulances and other equipages to the new barracks near Sully Hall, where the reception was to take place. On my way up to the dancing hall two orderlies presented me with an elegant corsage bouquet and the bright colored, indispensable programme. Upon reaching the hall I was introduced to Gen. Hunt and daughter, Col. and Mrs. Drum, Capt. and Mrs. McCommon, and Capt. and Mrs. Patterson; the officers and their ladies of the 14th who received. The decorations of the hall were profuse and charmingly arranged. The song of the Sirens could not have been more tempting than the delicious strains of the 14th Band. Although I was almost a stranger to the officers and ladies of the 14th, yet I felt before I departed that we had been the most intimate friends for years. They were not only kind and courteous, but anxious that every one should be happy and sociable, and the success which they achieved was well earned and well merited. I met this evening for the first time Miss Bessie Hunt, daughter of Col. Hunt, the Commander of the Post, and I was delighted with the young lady. She has just graduated from Ann Arbor, and beside, being well versed in Latin and Greek, is a splendid linguist, conversing fluently in German, French and other languages. My friend, Mrs. Major Elderkin, who is an invalid, attended the reception and remained for several hours. Her charming daughters looked sweet and handsome, as they always do, and attracted much attention. Miss Evelyn is to be married Nov. 20 to Dr. Geo. Wilson, U. S. A. The doctor was not present Friday evening, having gone to Mount Hood and vicinity with a searching party. I was very sorry to learn from Lieut. Long that he leaves to-morrow for a trip East. I know he will be missed from the Garrison, and his departure will be regretted by all his Portland friends. There were several elegant costumes, but I have not the space to comment here, except to briefly say that the dress of Mrs. Gen. Miles was one of the richest and most becoming I have ever seen. The supper, which was spread in a large room on the first floor, was a gem. To the ladies who were the caterers on this occasion, I must express myself in terms of the highest praise. It was 3 o'clock when we bade the 14th 'good night,' or rather 'good morning,' and even then we were loath to leave a scene of such unabated pleasure."

The guests of Vancouver Barracks present were: Gen. and Mrs. N. A. Miles, Miss Cecilia Miles, Miss Bessie Hunt, Capt. F. D. Baldwin, Major and Mrs. A. S. Kimball, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Elderkin, the Misses Elderkin, Capt. Oulien Bryant, Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Patten, Capt. and Mrs. E. B. Moseley, Dr. Vickery and wife, Major and Mrs. D. O. Pool, Miss Pettis, Gen. and Mrs. L. C. Hunt, Col. and Mrs. W. F. Drum, Col. and Mrs. F. E. Trotter, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Bainbridge, Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Carpenter and family, Capt. and Mrs. T. P. Tobey, Capt. and Mrs. C. B. Western, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Warrens, Miss Allison, Lieut. Allison, Lieut. and Mrs. Hanson, Col. H. Clay Wood and wife, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. McCommon, Lieut. A. Austin, Lieut. and

Mrs. C. A. Johnson, Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Yestman, Lieut. and Mrs. G. T. T. Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. F. S. Oshorn, Lieut. J. H. Gustin, Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Reynolds, Lieut. and Mrs. F. F. Eastman, Lieut. Alfred Hasenbeck, Jr., Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, Jr., Major and Mrs. F. E. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Lieut. O. P. Long, Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Honeycutt, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Lieut. Rundo, Major and Mrs. MacMurray, Major W. A. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Barnett, Capt. and Mrs. Powell, and Lieut. and Mrs. Young.

From Portland came Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Gen. J. H. Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, and a host of distinguished citizens and their wives.

The floor committee consisted of Lieuts. G. T. T. Patterson, W. B. Reynolds, and Lieut. A. Hasenbeck, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DISASTROUS FIRE AT FORT LINCOLN.

FORT A. LINCOLN, D. T., Nov. 5, 1884.

FORT Lincoln was last night visited by quite a disastrous fire. About one o'clock A. M., flames were discovered issuing from the wheelwright shop, the centre of a long building occupied by the shops connected with the quartermaster's department. An alarm was immediately given, and in a few minutes every man in the garrison was at the post assigned to him in such emergencies. Under the efficient direction of Major Sanger, the present post commander, the firemen worked well; but, owing to the progress which the flames had already made and the inflammable nature of the material in which they started, it was impossible to do more than confine the fire to the structure in which it originated. The wheelwright, carpenter, paint, tin and harness shops were all under one roof, and all were destroyed. A considerable quantity of quartermaster's property was stored in these different departments, and this also was destroyed. A Board of Survey will be required to determine what the losses really are. The building itself was an old structure, of comparatively little value. Lieut. Heistand, the post quartermaster, has already made arrangements by which the work of his department shall go on without interruption, notwithstanding the losses suffered.

Within the past month three fires have occurred upon this reservation. Two block buildings, formerly a part of old Fort Lincoln were destroyed by fire. One about a month, the other two weeks ago. These, together with the fire of last night, are believed to be the work of an incendiary.

The high winds that prevail at most western posts, and the necessarily limited means on hand for extinguishing fires, render such catastrophes greatly to be dreaded, especially in the winter time. No punishment would be too severe for a man who would wilfully subject a garrison to the dangers and hardships arising from a destruction of the quarters at that season of the year. Every effort has been made to discover the originator of these fires at Ft. Lincoln, and to prevent further outrages of this nature. The post is large and the buildings scattered. For any efficient work in this line, a corps of detectives would be necessary.

S. G.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MOJAVE, A. T.

OCTOBER 31, 1884.

The October target practice here has been pursued with energy, and despite severe sand storms some splendid shooting has been done at 300 and 400 yards. The first rain since May 21 fell on Oct. 18—07 inches. The Mojave Indians had a high old time Oct. 18, 19, and 20, over the death and cremation of the head chief of the Wallapai tribe (Shoonam, or Big Chief). The wind blew pretty heavy during these days, but the Indians did not seem to mind it. To-day is much milder, and possibly inspection, and the recent humane efforts for the welfare of the soldier, especially of Quartermaster-General Holabird, make our boys appear on parade with a six by nine smile. The average temperature for October is 55 degrees, not at all unpleasant, and life is again bearable. It is wonderful what we can stand out here when we make up our minds to it.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

This Brackett Notes of Nov. 8 says: "The full dress hop last Tuesday night complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Bernard was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. The music was excellent, the past sumptuous and joy and peace smiled on all assembled. We can say with all sincerity, that Col. and Mrs. Bernard wherever they may go, will be warmly welcomed by the best wishes of their many friends at Fort Clark."

"The enlisted men enjoyed a social hop on Friday night. Sergt. Murphy, one of the oldest non-commissioned officers of the 19th Inf., and his worthy lady enjoy tripping the light fantastic toe as well as the younger members."

COURT MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Private John Parks, Troop C, 9th Cavalry, recently tried at Fort Sill, I. T., for insubordination, etc., and acquitted, the reviewing authority, Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, U. S. A., says: "The record shows that much time was spent by the court in discussion between some of the members as to the extent of the authority of the president of the court. In view of the provisions of p. r. 88, A. R., there seems to be little room for question upon the matters that were discussed. The presiding officer of a Court-martial has no right to definitely decide, *per se*, that a proposition submitted by a member would involve, if adopted, a violation of law or regulations, and hence that it shall not be submitted to the vote of the court. He may, like any other member, state his views and protest against any contemplated action, but the court must decide. As the organ of the court he is to keep order and conduct its business." He therefore submits to the court all propositions of its members and announces the decisions of the court upon them before they are to be held to have been adopted. In the case of an adjournment, for instance, no member should vacate his seat until the president announces that the adjournment has been directed by the court. In general, it is to be remembered that when engaged in the administration of justice—the great interest of man on earth—members of Courts-martial while necessarily maintaining their official self-respect, should rigorously exclude from their minds all personal jealousies or resentments that might affect their mental equilibrium, and so interfere with the impartial discharge of a most solemn duty. This is enjoined by their oath, and the 87th of the Articles of War requires that all members of a Court-martial shall behave with decency and calmness."

In another case at Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, General Augur says: "The court erred in receiving an *ex parte* affidavit as evidence for the prosecution. To make a deposition admissible in evidence it is required that an opportunity for cross-examination should be afforded the accused party. Inasmuch, however, as the evidence is otherwise sufficient to support the charges, the findings and sentence are approved."

The ground occupied by the New Orleans Exposition is eleven acres more than that occupied by the Centennial at Philadelphia.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

North Atlantic Station—Acting Rear Adm. J. E. Jouett.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. At New York.

GALENA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcher. At Boston, Nov. 1.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. Wilcox. At New York Navy-yard.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. At Navy-yard, New York.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Widen. At New York.

South Atlantic Station.

NIPSIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. H. B. Seely. Comdr. William S. Dana was ordered to command per steamer Oct. 31. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Rio de Janeiro Sept. 20.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Earl English.

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. e. s.) Capt. Edward E. Potter. A cable reports her at Gibraltar, Spain, November 12, 1884.

QUINNEBAGG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. At Tangier, Nov. 3, en route to Gibraltar, as reported by cable.

KRABBER, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. At Lisbon October 20. Was to leave after the arrival of the *Lancaster* for a cruise along the Western Coast of Africa.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear Admiral J. H. Upaker.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. Arrived at Callao, Peru, Sept. 27.

IRROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. of C. Left Callao, July 22, on a cruise as far as Australia. Expected to arrive at Valparaiso about Feb. 14. Arrived at Apia Samoa, Sept. 22, and was to sail Sept. 27 for Pago Pago. Health of crew excellent. Expected to reach Sydney by Nov. 1.

LAGUAWANNA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Address, Mail, to care American Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Panama, U. S. C., Oct. 11. Is going back to Callao.

MONONGAHELLA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. Henry L. Johnson. At Callao, Peru, Sept. 25. Used as a storeroom in place of the *Onward*.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickens. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Callao, Peru. Has been recommended to be sold.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

A despatch received at Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1884, informs us that Lieut. Commander H. E. Nichols arrived at Sitka, Alaska, Sept. 14, and assumed command of the *Pinta*. In a despatch of Sept. 15, he reports that his Excellency Gov. J. H. Kirkhead arrived on the mail steamer Sept. 14, and, in accordance with the act of Congress approved May 17, 1884, assumed civil control of the District of Alaska. No proclamation was issued. Lieut. Comdr. Nichols caused a salute of 17 guns to be fired in honor of Gov. Kirkhead from the Howitzer battery on shore; and withdrew all military control heretofore exercised in the district by the naval forces. In a despatch of Oct. 5, he reports his return to Sitka, having, with the Governor, the U. S. Marshal, and the U. S. Collector, made an official visit to Killisnoo, Juneau and Wrangell, the principal villages in the district. He reports Killisnoo a place of considerable importance in the way of exports, as a large amount of herring oil is sent to Portland and San Francisco. The manufacture of it is under the control of the Northwest Trading Co., which employs about 30 white men, as many Chinamen and a large number of Indians. It also makes from the refuse of the oil a fertilizer—a new enterprise. The first shipment of 50 tons was sent to Portland by the last steamer. Juneau is still the only important mining location in the district. The placer mines seem to be pretty well exhausted, the principal attention being given to prospecting for quartz. Less than 50 miners are now working in the placers of "The Basin." At the "Treadwell Mine," on Douglas Island, a mill of 120 stamps is going up, and will be in operation by next March. The land on both sides of the island has been taken up, and, doubtless, other mills will go up. The success of the "Treadwell" is demonstrated. Wrangell has about lost the importance it once had as the port of entry for British Columbia by the way of Sitka River. The "Cassiar Mines" are about exhausted, and the very few white men and Chinamen still left there require comparatively few articles. Up to last year inclusive, a light draft English steamer has run from Wrangell to the head of the navigation of the Sitka River, but the business would not warrant its continuance. Now the only communication is by canoe. There are several stores in Wrangell trading with the Indians, but the trading is not extensive. "The Home" for Indian girls, under the Presbyterian Board of Missions, removed last month to Sitka, where a building is being constructed for occupancy. There is another home for Indian boys and girls at Wrangell, which is independent of the Board of Missions, and is under the control of Mrs. Young, wife of the Rev. S. Hall Young, a Presbyterian missionary at that place. So far as the boys are concerned, it is intended as an industrial school where they are taught various useful trades. Every thing is perfectly quiet at the places visited, and throughout the entire district. The control of the civil government seems to be complete. It appears probable that nothing will arise to cause assistance to be asked for from the *Pinta*. The winter had already set in, and considerable snow fallen, but no inconveniences had yet been experienced.

SHENADOAM, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Mail address care American Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Guayaquil Oct. 6.

WACHSITT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C. At Callao, Peru.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.

ALEUT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Canton, China, Oct. 2.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Tang-Foo-Choo Oct. 2.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Arrived at Cape Town, Nov. 5. To sail Nov. 11 for United States.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Shanghai, China, Oct. 2. Going soon to Nagasaki, to close up storehouse.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. At Foo Choo, China, Oct. 2. Going to Shanghai for new boilers.

OSSEER, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensley. Arrived at Hong Kong Sept. 1. Was ordered to Shanghai, where she will remain until relieved by the *Monocacy*.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. Lieut. Comdr. T. Nelson has been ordered to command this vessel per steamer November 22. At Chinkiang, Oct. 2. Going to Tientsin to winter.

TRIDENT, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert Phythian. At Shanghai Oct. 2.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Undergoing repairs.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Address, Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York, Station E.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

SAHATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

On Special Service.

AIRCT, Arctic Relief vessel, Commander Geo. W. Coffin. At New York.

BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory, Commanding. At New York.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. William H. Reeder in command. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn., at last account.

POWHEATAN, 3d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Arrived at Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 25, for surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, foot of 23d Street and East River.

THETIS, Arctic Relief Vessel, Comdr. ———. At New York.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 28 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPREDDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarty. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTÉ, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAYFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

PHOENIX, Naval Academy Tug, Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clad *Ajazz*, *Catalpa*, *Lefly*, *McChopac*, *Mananlan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mallan.

NAVAL VESSELS REPAIRING.

The following vessels, which have been put out of commission, are being repaired at the several yards mentioned, and are expected to be completed at the dates given: *Vandalia*, 3d rate, 8 guns. Portsmouth Yard, Mar. 1, 1885. *Brooklyn*, 3d rate, 14 guns. New York Yard, Feb. 21, 1885. *Pensacola*, 2d rate, 22 guns. Norfolk, Va., Feb. 21, 1885. *Mohican*, 3d rate, 8 guns. Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 15, 1885. *Marion*, 3d rate, 8 guns. Portsmouth Yard, Dec. 1, 1884. *Omaha*, 3d rate, 12 guns. Portsmouth Yard, Jan. 1, 1885. *Richmond*, 3d rate, 14 guns. New York Yard, Feb. 1, 1885. *Adams*, 3d rate, 6 guns. Mare Island, Cal., May 1, 1885.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Naval Advisory Board has reported to the Secretary of the Navy the results of the test of paints, which were presented under an invitation sent out by the Department in 1883. About thirty different samples were received and tested. Painted plates were immersed at Portsmouth, N. H., Norfolk, Key West, and Pensacola. The *Speedwell's* bottom was also painted systematically with the different varieties. The plates were kept immersed for nearly nine months. The Board report the paint of Mr. P. G. West, of Wilmington, Del., as showing the best results, and that of the Gould Elastic Paint Company, Newark, N. J., the next, which are recommended for the iron plates. The paints of John E. White and Co., New York, and F. W. Devos, New York, were very satisfactory. As the record of the other paints were not considered as nearly satisfactory, the Board did not attempt to place them in the order of merit. Recognizing that, where so many conditions are involved, a change in any may produce variations in the results, and as many applications have been received since the tests were commenced, the Board recommends that another series of tests be made, believing that the results will be valuable in proportion to the number of tests and the expense justified by the definite results and importance of the subject. The report of the Board is accompanied by photographs and complete tables of data, exhibiting the good and bad qualities of the respective paints.

The *Dolphin*, at New York, will be ready for docking and painting about Nov. 17. Some one of the paints recommended by the Naval Advisory Board in their report on that subject will be used for painting her bottom.

The *Tallapoosa* has been examined by the Naval Board of Inspection, of which Commander De Kressit is president. She is considered worthy of repairs, the cost of which will come within the limits of statute restriction. About \$40,000 will make her a good freight boat, omitting the commodious passenger accommodations she formerly had.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune* writes from China: "The American ships, *Tranton* and *Junata*, have dropped down below the Woo Sung bar, fearing that if they did not get over it during high tides, they might not be able to escape should they be needed elsewhere. It is not known who the ten American officers are whom the Viceroy Chan Chi Tung is said to be about to place in charge of his new military school at Canton. Lieutenant Graydon, of the *Palos*, has been mentioned as one. He is reported to have resigned, but Admiral Davis has no official notification of his resignation, and doubts its acceptance at Washington. He threatens to make some formal inquiry into the matter. Lieutenant Graydon has left his ship, and is now in Hong Kong. He claims to have invented a torpedo, which he is endeavoring to sell to the Chinese Government. He is from Indiana, and has received considerable advice and assistance from Senator Voorhees."

THERE will be a special meeting of the Washington Branch of the Naval Institute, in room 20 of the Navy Department, on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of discussing the essay for 1884, the prize for which has been awarded to Ensign W. I. Chambers. Members of the institute and all others interested in the subject are cordially requested to be present.

THE annual ball of the "Boys in Blue," an association formed by the sailors of the United States steamship *Alliance*, was held on Friday evening, November 6, in Irving Hall, New York City. The commander and many of the officers of the *Alliance* were present and entered with a will into the festivities.

CIVIL Engineer F. C. Prindle, U. S. N., has been granted permission to visit St. Johns, Newfoundland, for the purpose of examining the new dry dock, just completed for the colonial government at that port.

THE commandant of the Mare Island Navy-yard has been directed by the Navy Department to issue an advertisement inviting proposals for the purchase of the old hulls of the *Mohican* and *Modoc*, sunk at the yard, as old materials. The purchasers will have to remove them so that they cannot obstruct navigation.

EVERYTHING has been removed from the *Tallapoosa* except the metal she had on board as freight. The articles are in a dilapidated and filthy condition, and the commandant has been directed to order a board of survey on them, and to sell at auction such as may be condemned and reported as useless for the Navy.

CHARLES E. REYNOLDS, drug clerk on the receiving ship *Vernon*, at the Brooklyn Navy yard, who was arrested for illegal registration, has been held in \$2,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE following claims of naval officers for mileage under the Graham decision were passed upon favorably by the 2d Comptroller of the Treasury this week: Boatswain John Smith, \$287.71; Med. Inspector C. J. Cleborne, \$427.10; Lt. W. P. Elliott, \$356.90; Lt. J. L. Fousicker, \$320.50; Chief Engineer Philip Luch, \$73; Sailmaker Francis Brown, \$228.25; Commodore Francis A. Roe, \$21.10; Commander Chas. L. Huntington, \$65.75.

AT Boston on Wednesday, in the U. S. Circuit Court, an argument was made on a demurrer to the indictment found against Wm. H. Dempsey, of Washington, D. C., for preventing a fraudulent claim at the naval paymaster's department in Boston for payment. U. S. District Attorney Sanger argued for the Government. Judge Webb reserved his decision. Dempsey came to Boston from Washington last Monday and gave bail in the sum of \$5,000.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

Nov. 8—Lieutenant Commander B. H. McCalla, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Henry W. Lyon and Lieutenant (junior grade) B. F. Rinehart, to examination for promotion.

Passed Assistant Engineer James H. Chasmar, to duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Carpenter John S. Waltemeyer, to temporary duty in the Construction Department at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 15.

Nov. 11—Gunner John Russell, to duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 18.

Nov. 12—Assistant Surgeon Francis W. F. Wieber, to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

DETACHED.

Nov. 11—Passed Assistant Engineer George Cowie, Jr., from the *Hartford* on Nov. 10, and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner Thomas R. Wilson, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on Nov. 18, and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 12—Lieutenant Commander Chas. J. Train, from the *Powhatan* on Nov. 15, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Assistant Engineer George S. Willits, from special duty at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 13—Commander A. G. Kellogg, from duty as Inspector of the Fourteenth Lighthouse District on Nov. 30, and placed on waiting orders.

Nov. 14—Chief Engineer Edwin Wells, from special duty at Reading Iron Works, Pa., Nov. 15, and placed on waiting orders.

TRANSFERRED.

Lieutenant Commander Thomas Perry, Assistant Inspector of the Fifth Lighthouse District, will be transferred to the Fourteenth Lighthouse District on Nov. 30 as Inspector of that District.

LEAVE.

Ensign Burns T. Walling granted leave of absence until Jan. 15 next.

Granted Assistant Engineer W. O. Chrisman, six months, from November 14.

ORDERS MODIFIED.

The orders of Chief Engineer Thom Williamson of Nov. 8 have been so far modified that he will not be detached from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, until Nov. 28.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Lieutenant Nathan Sargent reported for duty on board the *Lancaster* Sept. 15, 1884.

Surgeon J. R. Tryon reported for duty on board the *Quinebang* Sept. 17, 1884.

Chief Engineer G. R. Johnson, Paymaster C. P. Thompson, and Passed Assistant Surgeon P. M. Rixey reported for duty on board the *Lancaster* Sept. 18, 1884.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths in the Navy of the United States reported to the Surgeon General for the week ending Nov. 12, 1884: Jacob Smith, armorer, Nov. 2, Naval Hospital, New York. Alexander Murray, rear admiral, Nov. 11, Washington City.

MARINE CORPS.

Major James Forney will be retained on duty at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va., until April 1, 1885.

Captain Charles F. Williams will be retained on duty at the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, California, until April 1, 1885.

First Lieutenants F. H. Harrington and B. R. Russell will be retained on duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, until April 1, 1885.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The Revenue steamer *Dezler*, which has been undergoing repairs at Jersey City, N. J., is now ready for sea and will shortly be put in commission. She will go back to her old station at Newport. 2d Lieut. W. S. Baldwin and 1st Asst. Engineer A. F. Rockefeller were assigned to duty on her this week.

(From the New York Herald of Nov. 11.)

THE DOLPHIN.

THE new United States steel despatch boat *Dolphin* is still in the hands of John Bosch, her builder. It was said at the Navy Yard yesterday that this new craft on her trip from Chester, Pa., to this city made only six revolutions per minute, but the speed that she showed was such as to warrant the attainment of the speed called for in the contract, and which the Advisory Board proposed for her—1.25 fifteen knots per hour. The general and particular ability of the Advisory Board that was selected by the Secretary of the Navy to design the new steel cruisers has been much criticized, and, as a matter of fact, their original plans for these cruisers have not been followed. The *Dolphin* was intended, as the Secretary of the Navy says in his report (1883), "to furnish an excellent model from which may be expanded a high speed commerce destroyer, instead of taking as a standard either the overgrown merchant line steamer or the expensive despatch vessels which have been built abroad, etc." The *Dolphin* has been designed for high speed, and in this respect it is said by many experts this expensive vessel is a complete and signal failure.

As a *Herald* reporter was told on board of the *Dolphin* yesterday, she left Chester, Pa., on her trial trip to this city flying light and with her bottom smooth and clean to the highest degree. Such conditions, of course, were favorable to speed, but she could only make at times thirteen and a half knots and her blowing apparatus or system proved utterly worthless. Her mean draught of water, too, is now 12½ feet, and the weights that she must carry when in sea-going trim will immerse her below this draught, 2½ feet or to 15 feet. This mean draught of water is 9 inches more than her designers have calculated, which fact, too, puts the obtaining of the speed of 15 knots by the *Dolphin*, which she should be capable of easily, beyond all possibility, even if her engines be ever worked up to the calculated number of revolutions (seventy-five). In view of this vessel's engine and boiler design naval engineers scout the idea that her motive power can ever produce the contract speed of fifteen knots. She is now at John Bosch's, at the foot of East Ninth street, having some alterations or additions made to her blowing system which it is hoped will increase her steam producing capacity. Engineers of ability say that the system of an air tight fire room into which a blast can be forced sufficiently to generate the high steam pressure demanded by these swift vessels is a practical impossibility, though it has been accomplished in very small torpedo boats.

The trained and competent engineers and naval constructors of the Navy Department are in no way responsible for the failure of the *Dolphin*. The naval mechanical world, they say discounted the stupidity of her sponsors long ago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Whether or not the Indians on this continent are actually decreasing in number may be a question for discussion and investigation, but there can be no doubt that their relative numbers and importance are fast lessening. Their distinctive traits will also disappear as they become engulfed, as they are destined to be, in the rising tide of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Ere long what concerns their savage individuality will become a subject for antiquarian research. Hence, the study of the Indians, as they were and as they still continue to be in some localities, becomes increasingly important and interesting. Though a civilian, Mr. Bancroft, of San Francisco, has furnished us with the most complete encyclopedia of knowledge concerning the Indians as a whole, it is to our Army officers that we are most largely indebted for a more precise knowledge of particular tribes than Mr. Bancroft's general survey can give us. We alluded last week to one of the most recent contributions to Army studies of North American tribes, that most valuable work of Capt. Bourke upon the Snake and the Moquis, who appear to be like the Bretons or the Fins of Europe, the remnant of some ancient and extinct civilization or cult, driven into a corner or fastness of their ancient realm, and serving in our modern era as a link to bind us to some forgotten past.

Another work of similar character is that on the Indian Sign Language, left to us by Capt. W. P. Clark, of the Lieutenant General's staff, and appearing as a posthumous publication from the press of L. R. Hamersly and Co., of Philadelphia. It is the result of six years' observation among the Indians, supplemented by a careful study of the principal authorities on Indian habits and customs. Capt. Clark's work is in the form of a vocabulary, alphabetically arranged, with a description under each word of the sign or signs appropriate to it. Brief explanatory notes are added, showing the gestures taught deaf mutes in our institutions for their instruction, and giving a description of some of the peculiar laws, customs, myths, superstitions, ways of living, code of peace and war signals of our aborigines. This is prefaced by an introductory essay, considering the origin of the Indians and of their sign language. In his description of the language of deaf mutes Capt. Clark had the assistance of Dr. Philip Gillett and of Mr. Ezra G. Valentine, an instructor of deaf mutes, who went over the entire vocabulary and made the gesture for each word. Acknowledgments are also tendered to Gen. Robt. Williams, U. S. A., and to Lieut. Col. Jas. F. Gregory, A. D. C., "for much healthy criticism and material assistance running through the preparation of the entire work." Take it altogether Capt. Clark has contributed to the study of

voiceless expression, a work which stands as a monument to the zeal, intelligence and industry of a young officer, whose promising career death has closed. Here we have the vocabulary for a universal language, and the one which unites us to that past in which vocal and written speech were not yet; for it is open to philosophical proof that the language of signs and expression is the primitive language of the race. One advocate of this theory has gone so far as to assert that the mysterious Eustachian tube was intended as a means of communicating with the ear, by way of the mouth, when communication was not made through the drum of the ear by articulate expression, but by a sort of tacit speech, expressing "the mind's meaning by slight motions of the lips, and by corresponding changes of the countenance." Then, it is argued, men did not converse so much by words but by ideas expressed by innumerable changes of the countenance and face, and especially of the lips, in which there are innumerable series of muscular fibres, not unfolded in the present day but which once served as a means to suggest ideas impossible to convey with such delicacy by words. This theory receives confirmation in the discovery that the deaf can be made to understand the motion of the lips so thoroughly that conversation can be carried on with them in this way. We remember thus conversing with the wife of the late Prof. Morse, inventor of the telegraph, without discovering that she was stone deaf, though capable of speech.

A little volume very useful for political and other purposes, masonic and society turnouts, has just been published under the title of "The National Torchman." Its object is to provide a remedy for the loss of time and money frequently caused by unskillfully managed parades. Upton's tactics form the basis of the movements prescribed, which are of the easiest and simplest kind. Military terms as may be used on such occasions are fully explained. Rules for torchmen and manual of the torch are described, and besides, the book contains the "school of the company," manual of the sword, and general instructions. Price, 15 cents per single copy; \$1.25 per dozen. Published by the Pettibone Manufacturing Company, 165 Elm street, Cincinnati, O.

We have received from Messrs. P. Lorillard and Co., Jersey City, N. J., the well known tobacco manufacturers, a handsome lithograph, by Messrs. Root and Tinker, of the Representatives of Professional Base Ball in America, the Plate showing the faces of the players, whose names are familiar to the lovers of the pastime.

Ordinance Notes No. 351 contain an article on "The Manufacture of Steel and its Application to Military Purposes." Notes No. 354 contain the interesting article on "Meteorological Investigations," read in June last before the American Society of Civil Engineers at their annual Convention.

EADS'S SHIP RAILROAD.

MR. JAMES B. EADS follows Capt. Pim in criticisms upon Mr. Goringe's approval of the Lesseps Panama Canal. He takes exception to the statement that steamers are rapidly superseding sailing vessels, and says: "Commander Goringe is mistaken. In 1876 the total registered tonnage of England was 7,961,578, of which only 2,150,302 were steamers, so that 73 per cent. of the total tonnage of England consisted of sailing vessels. Sailing vessels can be fitted out and worked so cheaply, as compared with steamers, that they will always hold their own, or at least until some motive power is discovered that surpasses steam. As immense traffic is lost to the Suez Canal in the vast sailing tonnage that goes around the Cape of Good Hope. This loss is due to the calms of the Red Sea, which would necessitate much towage in order to get the vessels through the canal. Capt. Pim's assertion that the loss of sailing tonnage to the Panama Canal would render it impossible for that enterprise to pay any dividends is correct. It would hardly pay a dividend even if there were no calms in that region that would render the canal unavailable for sailing vessels."

Mr. Eads says further: "As for Capt. Bedford Pim's idea of a canal to be constructed with locks, at Nicaragua, I do not think it practicable either, on account of the great difficulty of constructing a port at the northeast end of the canal."

"A much better location can be secured for a ship transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific without going so far from home. Buchanan, Marcy, and a great many lights of the Democratic party have written in favor of the construction of a canal through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. It is 1,200 miles further north than the proposed location of De Lesseps canal, and would be much more available for the general shipping of the world. It would be much preferable for England, and for France, too, except, perhaps, as regards her commerce with the Pacific coast of South America. Vessels going from the mouth of the Mississippi to San Francisco, and traversing the continent at that point would make a shorter trip by 2,300 miles than if they had to pass through the canal at Panama. Capt. Pim himself, whom I saw recently, admitted that Tehuantepec was a much more advantageous location, but objected that it was impracticable to construct a canal at that point."

"But we don't want to construct a canal. A ship railway will answer the same purpose; and, although it is not proposed to transport the *Great Eastern* or the *City of Rome* in this manner, yet we can carry across the Isthmus vessels of as heavy tonnage as any that go around Cape Horn. And let me tell you that that railway will be constructed and in successful operation long before any vessels pass through Panama or Nicaragua. I have spent \$100,000 in surveying the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and a syndicate of sixty of the wealthiest men in this country are interested in it and represent more than sufficient capital to carry it through."

"The proposed railway will be about 134 miles in length. On the Atlantic side the route will begin on the Gulf of Mexico, and the Coahuila river will be utilized to Minatitlan, about twenty-five miles from the Gulf, in which the tide has a rise and fall of eighteen inches only. From Minatitlan the route extends over an alluvial plain, on quitting which the line enters an undulating table land, presently following a succession of broad valleys, between which there are wide spreading table lands, the whole forming an extensive interior basin, bordered on its eastern and western sides by irregular mountain ranges, spurs of the main Cordillera. From this basin the line passes through a valley to the plains of Tarifa, which constitute the summit level of the line, 736 feet above low tide. Crossing these plains, the line reaches the pass of Tarifa or Portillo. The line descends thence to the Pacific plains, reaching them by a uniform gradient, following a succession of valleys through the intervening hills."

"The maximum gradient required to reach the summit from either side is only one per cent., or 52.8 feet per mile; but about two-thirds of the route will only require a gradient of about twenty feet per mile. On the Pacific side there is a choice of two harbors, namely, Salina Cruz and Boca Raton. In the latter the Pacific has a rise of only five feet."

A model of Capt. Eads's ship railway is now on exhibition in the Mutual Life Building on Nassau street. It is a very large and complicated model, bearing a ship nine feet in length.

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The Gun Foundry Board assembled at Philadelphia
on Tuesday, at the office of the American Iron and
Steel Association, the full Board being present—Rear
Admiral Simpson, U. S. N., Captain Matthews,
U. S. N., Colonels Baylor and Abbot, U. S. A., Major
Elder, U. S. A., and Lieut. Jaques, U. S. N. A num-
ber of prominent iron and steel gentlemen were pres-
ent. The session lasted nearly five hours, and was oc-
cupied in the discussion of the facts presented in the
Board's report and suggestions presented by the
manufacturers. The conference was held with closed
doors. On Wednesday the Board, with the exception
of Rear Admiral Simpson, paid a visit to the Bethlehem
Iron Works, and on Friday expected to go to the Penn-
sylvania Steel Works at Stelton, near Harrisburg.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, November 7, issued the custom-
ary Thanksgiving Proclamation, and is being rapidly
followed by the Governors of States with similar
proclamations.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

THE local boards of canvassers in the sixty counties
of the State of New York have been busied this week
in preparing for transmission to Albany their reports of
the votes for Presidential electors. The State can-
vassers at the Capital are required to commence their
work not later than the 23d of November. Until this is
completed there can be no strictly official declaration
of the result. Nothing has so far transpired that gives
any other expectation than that the electoral vote of
New York will be given to Governor Cleveland by the
small but sufficient plurality of something over 1,200,
in a total poll of about one million votes. It may be
assumed, therefore, that Mr. Cleveland, now Governor
of New York, will, if he lives until the 4th of March
next, be inaugurated as the twenty-second President
of the United States, having 219 votes in the Electoral
College to 182 for Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Cleveland's election is the result of a partial dis-
integration of parties, accompanied, in some sections
of the country, by a curious interchange of party affil-
iations. This may or may not be permanent, and the
ultimate result of it is impossible to predict. Some of
Mr. Cleveland's most influential support in the press
came from papers heretofore recognized as Republican;
Among his most earnest advocates were men never
heretofore seen upon the stump, except in support of
the principles and the candidates of the Republican
party. This furnishes a gratifying indication that Mr.
Cleveland has been chosen irrespective of party, be-
cause it is believed that he represents ideas of political
reform, which are especially applicable to our present
needs. It is fortunate that he will enter upon the du-
ties of his high office with less obligation to party than
any President, since Grant was first chosen because he
was our most successful military leader. More fortunate
than Gen. Grant, he assumes office at a time when
public sentiment is directed toward reform in political
methods with unusual earnestness, and when the pas-
sions that civil strife awakes no longer disturb the even
balance of executive judgment. Let him but prove
equal to his high opportunities, and Mr. Cleveland's ad-
ministration will be a notable one in our history.

Change for the sake of change does not interest the
great body of sober-minded and patriotic citizens;
they will welcome any change that promises more sin-
gle-minded devotion to public duty on the part of our
public servants, and a more economical and efficient
management of the vast business of public administra-

tion. This intimately concerns the interests of the
country, and more or less the welfare of every
citizen who owes allegiance to it. To whoever
the country chooses for its President, the military ser-
vices offer loyal duty, and it is to be hoped that Mr.
Cleveland's administration will be such as to infuse this
with a warmer sentiment of personal devotion. One
whose intimate relations to the President elect author-
izes him to speak with confidence, in a personal letter,
which we feel at liberty to use to this extent, assures us
that "we have elected an excellent and honest man,
who has a high appreciation of the Army and Navy,
and who will be as earnest in endeavoring to promote
their efficiency as he has been in his efforts to main-
tain and improve the National Guard" of the State of
which he is Governor.

A more complete separation from politics and politi-
cal methods is what the Army and Navy hope for. The
less these are recognized as factors in the administra-
tion of military and naval affairs, and the more merit
and devotion to duty are made the tests for preferment,
the more contented and efficient will be the Services.
As Governor of New York, Mr. Cleveland has shown
independence of character and freedom from merely
partisan control in a marked degree. The circumstances
attending his election give promise that he will prove
equal to that contest with selfish partisanship which
killed honest Zach Taylor, which proved too much for
Grant, and from which no President can wholly es-
cape. The times seem to be ripe for the elevation of the
Presidential office above the control of mere partisan-
ship, in a larger measure than ever before.

Already the newspapers are busied constructing a
Cabinet for the coming President, each one giving
special consideration to the claims of his locality. This
may amuse, but it does not instruct. Each of our
readers is at liberty, for the present, to form the coming
Cabinet to meet his own wishes. Meantime, nearly
four months, and a session of Congress, intervene be-
tween this and the approaching inauguration. Much
may happen in that time, and we shall keep close watch
of the indications for the benefit of those with whom
we are chiefly concerned.

THE TRIAL OF GENERAL SWAIM.

THE trial of Judge Advocate General Swaim by court-
martial is now certain. By the time we go to press, the
members of the court will all have arrived in Washing-
ton. They will convene on Saturday morning at 11
o'clock in room 41 Corcoran Building, where the Court of
Inquiry held its sessions. Gen. L. P. Bradley, one of the
members, arrived in Washington, and registered at the
Ebbitt House on Wednesday evening. Gen. Terry and
his aide, Lieut. Johnson, reached there Thursday night.
Col. George L. Andrews, Gen. Nelson A. Miles and
family, Major-Gen. Schofield and his son, Col. Scho-
field, were expected on Friday. The other members
stationed in Washington are brushing up their uni-
forms, and otherwise preparing for their unpleasant
duty.

General Swaim will be represented by Messrs. Shel-
labarger and Wilson and other eminent counsel. The
two gentlemen mentioned called on the President on
Wednesday, and laid before him a lengthy argument
against the legality of the court and formal objections
by General Swaim to certain members of the court and
the reasons therefor. The point raised is that the court
has been ordered by the President, and that the Pres-
ident is not empowered to order such a court except in
cases wherein the commander of the accused is the ac-
cuser. They represent that in this case the Secretary
of War is the accuser, and that the proper person to
make the detail of the court is the Lieut. General of
the Army. It is understood that this argument
was the subject of discussion at Cabinet meeting on
Tuesday, as the result of which it was left with the
Secretary of War to answer. Thursday he submitted a
reply, to the effect that the illegality claimed was not
apparent to him and that the Court was properly or-
dered. As to his (Swaim's) objection to certain mem-
bers of the Court that, the Secretary regards as a mat-
ter for the Court itself to decide. General Swaim, of
course, has a right to object to any member of the
Court if so disposed, and if he can show good reason
for so objecting, he will be sustained by the other mem-
bers of the Court. We learn that he will object to
those four mentioned last week—Generals Murray,
Rochester, Schofield and Terry. Whether the objec-
tions will be sustained is a question to be decided on
Saturday.

General Swaim seems to bear up well under the cloud
that hangs over him. He goes around the same as
usual, calling at his office daily for his mail and to
read the papers. For the past few weeks he has been
spending a good deal of time with his lawyers, giving

points to be used in his defence. He seems to be confident of securing a vindication by the Court—that is when it has been reorganized, as he expects it will be.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH FLEETS.

THE recent naval engagement at Foo-chow, China, and the more recent trials of armor at Spezia have given a new interest to the discussion which has for some time occupied the English public, as to the relative fighting strength of the English and French Navies. Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Beaconsfield's First Lord of the Admiralty, has called out Mr. Gladstone on the subject and received reply to the effect that he should present a scheme for the improvement of the navy in the course of a month. Lord Northbrook, the present First Lord, earnestly urges the necessity for an addition to the English Navy of 160 first-class and 150 second-class torpedo boats, and, in accordance with his recommendation, the Admiralty Board has ordered the construction of four torpedo cruisers and a number of torpedo depot vessels for service at all important ports at home and in the British colonies. At the end of this year England will have twenty-four first-class and fifty-three second-class torpedo boats. At the same time France will have fifty first-class and thirty-two second-class torpedo boats; Italy, forty-three first and twenty second; Denmark, five first and five second; Holland, fifteen first; Austria, four first and ten second; Russia, ten first and ninety second, and Greece, twenty of both classes. Germany, which now has eight first and three second-class boats, has recently ordered seventy more, and the Budget just presented to the Austrian Delegation will contain a proposal for the building or purchase of sixty-four torpedo boats in addition to those already possessed by Austria.

Germany will appropriate \$4,200,000 for the purchase of torpedoes on which Great Britain has appropriated for the current year \$1,600,000 and France about \$5,000 more. The British Admiralty are contracting for a new torpedo cruiser, the Scout, an improved Polyphemus; and a promise has been given that should the new torpedo ship prove a success, scouts will be attached to the squadrons in considerable numbers.

In the House, on the 8th of November, Mr. Marriott (Liberal), member for Brighton, offered resolutions, with the approval of the Conservative leaders, which were laid upon the table, providing for the suspension of the sinking fund, which is devoted to paying off the national debt, for two years, and placing the amount (\$60,000,000) at the disposal of the Admiralty Board for the increase of the navy. The proposal received the support of many Liberals upon the ground that there is an immediate necessity for strengthening the English fleets, and that the adoption of these resolutions would render additional taxation unnecessary.

In a letter occupying four columns of the *Times*, Sir Edward Reed urges that the construction of armored vessels should be prosecuted vigorously; that nothing which has happened in the development of guns and under-water attacks—by ramming and torpedoes—justifies the abandonment of armor; that vessels of the "protected" type, exemplified by the *Esmeralda*, are not well adapted for "protecting our mercantile fleets" from the "attacks of armed vessels;" that such protected cruisers should not, therefore, be multiplied; that England has a considerable number of swift cruisers built and building of 15 knots and upwards; and that the cruiser class can be reinforced, if necessary, by "the employment of our fast mercantile and passenger steamers as war auxiliaries." Besides discussing these topics, Mr. Reed attempts to fix the relative forces of the ironclad ships of the European Powers, on the basis of figures taken from an article recently published by Mr. Barnaby; and recommends cruising ironclads "having a speed of 20 knots an hour" with "less than half-a-dozen" of which "we might sweep the seas of everything that can at present assail our commerce." Certain details are also given of the design and services of existing ironclads, and some remarks on the accidents which led to the loss of the *Captain*, the *Van-guard*, and the *Groszer Kurfurst*.

Editorially, the *Times* shows that the attack is steadily gaining on the defence, and must continue to do so unless enormous cost is incurred on single ships. The trials at Spezia, which we have recently reported, prove that the gun is now more than ever completely master, notwithstanding all the improvements made in armor-plate manufacture. Improvements are also in progress in gun making, in gunpowder, and in projectiles; and some of the latest of these render possible so great a development in the power of shell-fire that the results cannot fail to be remarkable.

The use of locomotive torpedoes is becoming more and more common, and the competition among inventors

must inevitably result in improving and cheapening them. "Further," adds the *Times*, "it may be safely anticipated that means of making under-water attacks will be developed. Ericsson has made a submarine gun which has attained a certain measure of success on trial. In fact, such weapons may be considered as still in their infancy, and it would be absurd to suppose that they will not be developed. In short, on all sides there are abundant evidences of the truth of the general statement that the powers of attack are being and will be developed more rapidly than the powers of defence." Hence, it concludes that the pressing need of the immediate future is the increase of the cruiser class, and of England's torpedo flotilla, which would possess great power as rams also.

The admirable handling of the French vessels at Foo-chow, and the excellent practice of the French gunners, are further factors in the problem of English discontent with their relative strength as compared with that of France. Our Boston contemporary, the *Herald*, calls attention to the change which has been wrought in the French Navy by the return to the service of the Bretons, who were driven from it after the Revolution with the trained naval officers who were so strongly attached to the royal cause. Before the days of the French Revolution, the French and English war vessels had numerous encounters, not only in European waters, but also off the coasts of India and North America, and in these encounters the fortunes of war favored France about as often as they did the English. On the contrary, when the Bretons who had furnished so large a proportion of the sailors to the French Navy were no longer found fighting under the flag of France, then, indeed, French war ships, manned by incompetent officers and inexperienced sailors, were quickly defeated by the English, even when the number and strength of the latter were much less than that of their adversaries. At Aboukir, or the Battle of the Nile, while the number of line of battle ships was the same, the weight of metal, the gross tonnage, and number of men were on the side of the French. At Trafalgar, the allied French and Spanish fleets, which Nelson annihilated, were superior in weight of metal as well as in the number of ships. Even the less competent Lord Howe defeated the French fleet in the engagement of June 1, 1794, and on board the captured vessels of the French fleet was found proof of the change France had undergone, in cartridge made of vellum on which church music was painted, and of the titles and *preuves de noblesse* of the principal French families, many hundred years old, and illuminated in many instances with the genealogical tree. But, as the *Herald* shows, at the present time all this has been changed. The Bretons, who are the best men in the service, are descendants of men who left England between the 5th and 7th centuries, driven out by the Saxon invasions. They are of the same race as the sea-going population who inhabit the southern coast of England. Indeed, they have all of the quiet endurance and bravery which characterize the typical English sailor, and throwing aside language and religion, for the latter are strongly attached to the Roman Catholic Church, there is hardly any marked difference in character between the fishermen and farmers of the southern part of Great Britain and the fishermen and farmers of Brittany. If these two classes are brought into warlike opposition, victory is likely to rest with that side which has the best and strongest equipment. The English are beginning to recognize this fact, and to take into account that, whereas the French, German or Italians could afford to run the risks of a naval defeat, a great naval defeat for England would be a calamity, the extent of which it would be almost impossible to overestimate.

THE HEAVY GUN QUESTION.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet copy of the paper read June 10, 1884, before the American Society of Civil Engineers, by Captain O. E. Michaelis, Ord. Corps, "Mem. Am. Society C. E." The subject is the "Heavy Gun Question." Do we require heavy guns? is his first question, and this he answers as an ordnance officer might be expected to. Without their positive protection our torpedo system, though the best in the world, would not stop a determined enemy willing to sacrifice a portion of his fleet. Attention is called to the fact that it was not long since we "led the world" in artillery matters, instancing "Rodman, Dahlgren, and Parrott ordnance, Colt's revolvers, Gatling guns, breech-loading rifles, and Ericsson monitors, and American gun iron," in support of his statement. Now American inventors find a market in Europe, and their designs become swallowed up and even labelled with European names. "Mammoth powder" becomes "pebble," "pressure" gauges, "crusher" gauges, perforated cake

"prismatic;" Treadwell's system of 1840 becomes Armstrong's of 1856; Krupp appropriates the "Broadwell system bodily;" Dean's mandrilled bronze guns develop into the "Uchatas ordnance," and then Captain Michaelis calls attention to the official remedy proposed—namely, the appointment of the Foundry Board, whose recommendations he proceeds to consider. The Board advised the establishment of a gun factory, but not a gun foundry; so that steel would be obtained from private makers and manufactured into guns by Government. Captain Michaelis objects that the States produced guns in time past which were "models for imitation," and that American private firms have never failed in time of need, and that no instance can be cited where the Government had to "guard against extortion." He then gives some remarkable facts showing the disinterested devotion of Parrott to the interest of his country in neglecting "the opportunity which could never occur again" of manufacturing "on his own terms" and of acquiring enormous wealth, and also showing that the South Boston Iron Company sold guns to the Government "based upon iron at \$40 per ton, when the pig iron would have sold in the market at a much higher price, even going as high as \$110 per ton."

Captain Michaelis next points out the great advantage of Krupp's works as compared with Government establishments, because by making for other nations, the demand is equalized more than it would be in a Government arsenal, which must have a much smaller establishment in peace time than in war; also Krupp can employ his hands, and plant on railway material to a great extent in peace time. Moreover, Captain Michaelis observes that the fear of being subject to the pressure of a combination of private firms to revise prices applies as much to the supply of raw steel as manufactured ordnance, for "a Congress that enacted that the American flag should be made of American bunting would not hesitate to direct that American guns should be made of American steel." The Ruelle Foundry, Captain Michaelis considers, compares badly with the South Boston Iron Company. He dwells specially on the excellence of Siemens-Martin steel as worked at Tierre Noire, considering, with Euverte, that "steel derives the whole of its physical properties from its chemical composition and molecular state," and that rolling and forging are not necessary to improve it when cast without blow-holes and properly tempered. Finally, Captain Michaelis recommends that existing cast American ordnance be strengthened, and new steel guns be cast—apparently in one casting—on a pattern of which he gives a general idea in a sketch. This can be done by American makers, who, "without pressure," "can produce a metal good enough for heavy guns," and with pressure can do, "as well as Whitworth, who so far has beaten the world." The course, then, is simple. "Let Congress make a standing annual appropriation of two million dollars, and the problem is solved."

THE General Court martial at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., composed of Colonel Potter, Lieutenant Colonel Conrai, Dudley and Page, Majors Clements, Gibson, Henry and Bates, and Captain Coe, with Lieutenant Anderson as J. A., is a very important one. The two officers under trial, Lieutenants Churchill and Burnett, are before the court for failing to study as required. Mr. Burnett plead in bar of trial the jurisdiction of the court, his offence—not making a topographical map—being no military offence, and that the school had no legal status; that the President had already conferred a commission upon him, having faith in his ability, etc., and that now this is questioned by an Examining Board. His plea was not sustained.

THE following are the estimates of the Bureau of Steam Engineering for additional vessels of war, to be asked for under the heavy increase of the Navy at the coming session of Congress. The recommendations of the Advisory Board will be for the vessels:

One cruiser of 4,500 tons.....	\$350,000
One cruiser of 3,100 tons.....	260 000
One dispatch vessel of 1,500 tons.....	175,000
Two heavily armed gunboats of 1,500 tons each, \$165 000 each.....	330 000
One light gunboat, 750 tons.....	77,000
One gunboat of 900 tons.....	90,000
One steel ram.....	500,000
One cruising torpedo-boat.....	15 000
Two harbor torpedo-boats, \$12,000 each.....	24 000
One armored vessel of 8,500 tons.....	700,000
Total.....	\$2,521,000

In compliance with instructions from the War Department, the Chief of Ordnance forwarded this week to each of the four Departments in the Division of the Missouri 50 each of the new magazine guns, making in all 600 guns. The Divisions of the Atlantic and Paci-

Be will be furnished with 70 each for distribution in the Departments. The 1,200 remaining on hand will be distributed from time to time in future, to such points as the Lieutenant General may designate.

"STATISTICIANS" sends us the following comparative table of the average ages of naval officers of same rank:

Medical Directors, 15, 54 years 11 months 4 days.
Pay Directors, 13, 51 years 3 months 26 days.
Chief Engineers, 10, 57 years 3 months 15 days.
Captains, 45, 50 years 2 months 6 days.
Medical Inspectors, 15, 47 years 4 months 27 days.
Pay Inspectors, 13, 45 years 11 months 27 days.
Chief Engineers, 15, 52 years 3 months 20 days.
Commanders, 85, 43 years 4 months 13 days.
Surgeons, 50, 42 years 7 months 9 days.
Paymasters, 48, 44 years 9 months 16 days.
Chief Engineers, 45, 47 years 9 months 23 days.
Lieutenant Commanders, 74, 42 years 2 months 15 days.
P. A. Surgeons, 24, 34 years 11 months 8 days.
P. A. Paymasters, 13, 39 years 17 days.
P. A. Engineers, 66, 43 years 2 months 1 day.
Lieutenants, first 100, 37 years 11 months 9 days.

We learn that another gun has been sacrificed at Sandy Hook in experiments with dynamite cartridges. Would it not be as well for our Ordnance officers to inform the New York Tribune of the fact, so that they may be no longer misled by the claims of Mr. Schneider?

From Madagascar comes the information that a vessel flying the American flag has landed at Monrovia River with an invoice of Snyder, Gatling, Gardner and Hotchkiss guns, and 300 tons of ammunition. These military stores were immediately transported to the capital, Antananarivo. The vessel was commanded by an English post captain, belonging to the Royal Naval Reserve. The cargo was in charge of an American, Dr. Prince, who represents himself as Lieutenant Colonel of the 13th U. S. Infantry, though his name is not La Motte. Possibly the genuine lieutenant colonel of the Twelfth will not object to receiving a draft for the amount to be paid for the stores referred to.

The President on Thursday appointed Frank E. Nye, of Maine, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster and Andrew H. Young, of New Hampshire, Commissary of Subsistence, to fill vacancies occasioned by the retirement of Capt. Strang and Col. Clarke. Capt. Nye is a graduate of West Point, who resigned his commission as 2d Lieut., 2d Cav., in 1873. Captain Young served in the Volunteers, first as Lieutenant of a New Hampshire regiment and subsequently as Assistant Quartermaster with rank of Captain, and additional Paymaster with rank of Major. He is backed by a strong delegation from New Hampshire. It was somewhat expected that Col. Fred. Grant would be appointed to one of these vacancies.

On Thursday of this week, Nov. 13, the monument erected at Freehold, N. J., in commemoration of the battle of Monmouth, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. Distinguished officials were present, and the State Militia was well represented.

RECENT DEATHS.

A VETERAN Navy officer, on the retired list, Rear Admiral Alexander Murray, died in Washington Nov. 10, after a short illness. He entered the Navy from Pennsylvania, his native State, Aug. 22, 1835, and served for some time thereafter with the West India Squadron. He served off the coast of Florida during the Seminole War. He was promoted to passed midshipman in 1841, was attached to the Pacific Squadron 1843-5, and was wounded at the capture of Alvarado in 1843. He was commissioned Lieutenant Aug. 12, 1847, was attached to the Mediterranean Squadron 1849-51, and subsequently commanded various vessels, and was actively engaged in the naval conflicts of the rebellion. He commanded the naval forces at the battle of Kingston, N. O., in 1862, and the naval and military expedition up the York and Pamunkey Rivers, which was entirely successful, destroying twenty-seven vessels. He was commissioned commander July 16, 1863, was assigned to the Portsmouth Navy Yard 1864-5, and commanded a special squadron to Russia in 1866-7. He was commissioned captain July 25, 1866, commodore June 10, 1871, and rear admiral April 20, 1876. He was retired at his own request April 30, 1878, and has since continued to live in Washington.

On the 25th of October last we gave a brief account of the death, Oct. 6, of Lieut. J. S. Marsteller, 24th U. S. Infantry, from an account of his Army service, etc. A correspondent at Fort Elliott, Texas, sends us this week the following interesting facts concerning the deceased officer:

He was born in Virginia on the 14th of October, 1849. In his youth he had every facility for acquiring a good liberal education, and graduated with honor at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. On the 30th of January, 1875, he entered the Army as 1st Lieutenant of the 24th Infantry. In 1879, while serving at Fort Dismal, he married Miss Josephine Ord of San Antonio, daughter of Major Pascudus Ord, and niece of the late General E. O. C. Ord, who so ably commanded the Department of Texas. On reaching the Indian Territory, he was first stationed at Fort Bill, and afterwards at Cantonment, 55 miles from Fort Reno. At Cantonment he served as Post Quartermaster, giving in this, as

in all other duties, good and efficient service. At the abandonment of Cantonment, June, 1882, he marched with his company to Fort Elliott, Texas, where he served until the day of his untimely death. During last summer, 1884, he served a brief detail at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in connection with the side-cast of the Department of Missouri. On the 8th of October, and heartily and handsomely deposited his remains, temporarily, in the Post Cemetery, with due military and religious honor. When a suitable season arrives his remains will be removed to the National Cemetery, San Antonio, there to find a final rest, in hope of a glorious resurrection. In the death of Lieut. Marsteller his wife has lost a devoted husband, his child an affectionate parent, his brother officers a faithful comrade, and his regiment an honorable officer. Lieut. Marsteller loved his profession, and loving it, aimed at a high standard in the school of the officer. His high moral instincts were his guide in all the relations of life; so that, as an officer, or as a man, there was no shrinking from duty or temporizing with wrong. To him, in an eminent degree, belonged the title, "An officer and a gentleman." To the aged mother who still survives the much loved son, to the young wife and child who were bound to him by ties closer and dearer than even we his brother officers were, we offer this memorial, as a tribute of our esteem for the departed, and as an expression of our sympathy with them in their great sorrow, commending them to the great Comforter, who alone can bind up the wounds of the bruised, bleeding heart.

COLONEL H. B. ARMSTRONG, who died at Red Hook, New York, November 10, in the 93d year of his age, entered the Army April 9, 1812, as a Captain of the 13th U. S. Infantry. He distinguished himself at the assault on Queenstown Heights October 13, 1812, where he was wounded. On the 12th of April, 1813, he was promoted Major of the 23d Infantry, and subsequently distinguished himself at Stony Creek. He was transferred to the Rifles in 1814, and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel 1st Rifles September 17 of that year. In 1815 he was disbanded, and returned to his home at Red Hook, N. Y. The funeral services took place on Thursday, and were largely attended by old friends of the family. The deceased was a son of General John Armstrong, who was aide-de-camp and major in the Revolutionary Army, afterwards Secretary of State to Governor Franklin, Senator in Congress from 1800 to 1804, and Minister to France; was appointed Brigadier-General July 6, 1812, and was Secretary of War from January 13, 1813, to September, 1814, when he resigned.

The Vallejo Chronicle, referring to the death of Mrs. Faragut, says: "Her long residence and frequent visits here since have made her well known to the people of Vallejo, among whom she had many warm friends. She was of exceedingly kind and charitable disposition, and in the early days took an active part in the formation of Sunday schools in this town, especially in the Episcopal Church, of which she was a devoted member. She was always ready to aid, as far as in her power, the needy and deserving. She enjoyed life the better from the good she did to others. Of great vivacity, time touched her lightly. She belonged to that charming class who appear to never grow old."

CARL J. CARLSEN, captain of the top of the steamer Bear, of the Greely Relief Expedition, died at the Marine Hospital at Louisville, Nov. 11, of typhoid fever. He had been in attendance on the Greely exhibit at the Southern Exposition, and was attacked with fever about the close. He was a native of Finland, thirty-eight years old, and was a very handsome, manly looking fellow. His politeness and courtesy at the exposition made him many friends in Louisville, among them several ladies, who called on him during his illness. Lieut. Reynolds, U. S. N., took charge of the funeral arrangements.

MAJOR VALENTINE O. HANNA, U. S. Army, retired, died at his residence, 163 Congress street, in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10. He entered the Service from Indiana, Aug. 15, 1861, as an additional paymaster, and served with much credit during the war, receiving the brevet of lieutenant colonel of volunteers for "faithful and meritorious services during the war." He was mustered out July 20, 1866, and on the 17th of January, 1867, was appointed a major and paymaster in the Regular Army. He was retired from active service Jan. 11, 1877, and took up his residence in Detroit. The funeral services, which were private, took place on Wednesday.

The mail from Honolulu brings the news of the death of Mrs. Berenice Bishop, who was well known to Washingtonians and to officers of the Navy who have visited Honolulu. She was of high rank, being a connection of the royal line of Kamehamehas, and would have been the sponsor of Kamehameha V. had she not declined the throne. She was the wife of Charles R. Bishop, an American banker at Honolulu, and had travelled extensively.

MR. HENRY ASTEL, Chief Clerk at the Headquarters of the Army, died at Washington, D. C., November 9, 1884. He was formerly at the Headquarters Division of the Missouri, but was transferred to Washington, when General Sheridan took command of the Army.

MR. ASBURY JARRETT, one of the "Old Defenders" of Baltimore, died in that city Nov. 10, in his eighty-ninth year. But six of his venerable companions survive him. He leaves two sons, one of whom is Mr. H. C. Jarrett, the theatrical manager.

The death of Major Edward Ball, U. S. A., retired, Oct. 22, at Santa Barbara, Cal., which we reported in last week's JOURNAL, was officially announced from the A. G. O. on Monday.

REV. A. C. HARPER, who served in the Mexican War as adjutant of the famous 1st Regiment of Texas Mounted Rifle Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Jack Hays, died at Fairview, N. J., Nov. 7.

DR. AUGUSTUS ABERNETHY, a distinguished physician of Bridgeport, Conn., died in that city Nov. 19. He served as an acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Navy, from January until October, 1865.

We regret to learn of the death at Fort Porter, N. Y., Nov. 11, of a son of Lieut. Chas. Hay, 23d U. S. Infantry, a bright boy of seven years and a few months.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A General Court-martial will meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 17. Detail: Major La Rhett L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Capt. J. M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; James Chester, 3d Art.; Chas. Morris, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. M. M. Macomb, 4th Art.; H. R. Lemly, 3d Art.; J. S. Oyster, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. C. A. Bennett, 3d Art.; Adelbert Cronkite, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. A. G. Tassin, 12th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 231, Dept. East, Nov. 13).

A General Court-martial will meet at Fort Adams, R. I., Nov. 17. Detail: Capt. G. B. Rodney, Edward Field, 4th Art.; Asst. Surg. J. M. Banister, M. D.; 1st Lieut. R. P. Strong, S. W. Taylor, Clarence Deems, 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. J. M. Jones, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 234, D. East, Nov. 13).

Lieut. Louis Z. Brant, 1st Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Hobart College, N. Y. (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 13).

The resignations of Cadets John A. Logan, Jr., and F. W. Carnahan, Military Academy, have been accepted (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 13).

The leave of Lieut. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cavalry, is extended ten days (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 14).

Leave for four months from Dec. 1, 1884, is granted Lt. Jas. Lockett, 4th Cav. (S. O., H. Q. A., Nov. 14).

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SECRETARY OF WAR Lincoln returned to Washington on Saturday last, and is hard at work preparing for the meeting of Congress.

Colonel John M. Wilson, Engineer Corps, and Capt. John Pitman, Ordnance Department, were admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association this week.

The marriage of Miss Bessie Simpson, daughter of Rear-Admiral Simpson, U. S. N., to Mr. Sands, takes place Nov. 19, at the Church of the Epiphany, and is looked forward to as a society event.

Lieut. Paine, U. S. A., has left for his regiment. Mrs. Paine and children will spend the winter in the South.

Mrs. Col. Eddy and daughter, Miss Nichols, daughter of Rear-Admiral Nichols; Mrs. John Lee Davis and daughter, Medical Inspector N. L. Bates and wife, Paymaster and Mrs. Mansfield, and Commodore Kimberly and family will spend the winter at the Ebbitt.

Captain S. L. Breese and family have returned to their residence, 1315 N street.

Commander Whiting and family have rooms at the New York Avenue Hotel.

Lieut. Lemly, U. S. N., has returned from North Carolina and is established on I, near 19th street.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sinton Schreier are at the Everett Flats for the winter.

Lieut. Sharp, U. S. N., and bride, have taken apartments at 1416 K street.

Paymaster Bacon, U. S. N., and family, are stopping at 1329 I street, North-west.

Mrs. T. O. Selfridge and family are expected in Washington from Newport soon.

Newspaper reports to the contrary, the Departments here are pursuing the even tenor of their way, the press of business previous to Congress meeting obliterating all thoughts of the future. Who will be the Secretary of War under the next administration is, of course, discussed, and the main hope is that as good a one as Secretary Lincoln will be provided.

The death of Mr. Astel, Chief Clerk in General Sheridan's office, has caused much sorrow.

Mrs. Ayres, wife of General B. B. Ayres, U. S. A., who has been quite ill, is convalescing, and it is expected she will soon be able to move from the National Hotel to her home at Washington Barracks.

Admiral and Mrs. Porter have returned from a visit to Newport.

Captain S. E. Bunt, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., has entered upon his new duties at the Headquarters of the Army.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General during the week ending November 14, 1884: Lieut. Wm. A. Dunwiddie, 2d Cavalry, 1201 B. I. avenue, on leave; Major J. C. Muhlenberg, Pay Department, Ebbitt House, on leave; Major James Gillies, Q. M. Department, 1105 H street, on leave; Capt. S. E. Bunt, Ordnance Department, Ebbitt House, reporting for duty as Inspector of Rifle Practice at Headquarters of Army; Lieut. A. W. Greely, 6th Cav., stopping with Gen. Ruggles, on sick leave; Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art., en route to station.

The following officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week: Commander C. McGregor, Lieut. Commander W. Welch, Lieut. H. W. Lyon, V. L. Uctman and T. E. De Witt Veeder, Ensign Thomas Snowden, Med. Director S. F. Coues, Chief Engineer A. S. Greene and Carpenter J. S. Waltemeyer.

It is understood that Capt. Olmsted, 9th Cavalry, is to be tried for neglect of duty, allowing certain quartermaster's stores to be stolen, while A. A. Q. M. at Fort Riley, Kansas. He was relieved of responsibility by a Board of Survey, but the different rivalry officers differed from the board—hence his trial probably to ascertain more definitely, as to the proper care exercised by him, while in charge of U. S. property.

The Washington monument on Wednesday reached a greater height than that of any other structure in the world, being 520 feet 10 inches above the floor of the monument. It has been estimated that it will take but twenty-five working days to complete the monument, so that there is no doubt of its being finished in time for its dedication on the 22d of February next.

Next week a special joint committee of Congress will meet at Washington to discuss the plan of a military national academy of sciences, consolidate the Signal Service, Hydrographic Office, and the Geological and Coast Survey into a new department. The union, if consummated, will cause numerous dismissals and an important reduction of expenses. A feature of interest is the question whether the consolidated scientific service of the Government shall be exalted to the position of a department, with a Cabinet chief, or constitute a subordinated bureau in one of the present departments. It is proposed in the Bureau of Geological Survey to undertake the systematic and scientific observation of earthquakes in this country, and Captain C. E. Dutton, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., who has long been engaged in the geological survey of the great plateau region, will draw up plans for the organization of the work.

REPORT OF THE LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

AFTER calling attention to the reports of his subordinate officers, from which it appears that at the date of the latest consolidated returns the Army consisted of an aggregate of 2,147 officers and 24,236 enlisted men, General Sheridan says:

Since the date of the last annual report submitted by my immediate predecessor in command of the Army, General W. F. Sherman, the Army has enjoyed almost complete rest from active field operations, but its other duties, consisting of occupation of posts upon the frontiers of Canada and of Mexico, with stations near Indian agencies and protection of Indian reservations, have been important, and in some places very active, laborious and annoying, especially in guarding the Indian Territory. In maintaining peace in Arizona, where the Indian situation is extremely sensitive, and in the Northwest, where proprietors of cattle ranges have been greatly disturbed at times by appearance of roaming bands of Sioux, Crow, Northern Cheyennes, and Northern Arapahoes, much activity and exercise of great discretion have been required from both officers and men. A few depredations by comparatively insignificant parties of Indians have involved scouting expeditions by small detachments, but generally speaking the entire territory under supervision of troops has been unusually free from collisions resulting in loss of either life or property.

The periodical invasions of Oklahoma, in the Indian Territory, by intruders determined to settle upon lands there, in defiance of laws and of Executive proclamations, has required movements of troops in that direction, but the incursionists have been again removed to beyond the limits of the Territory, and dispositions have been made of forces commanded by Col. Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry, commanding the district of Oklahoma, with a view of preventing recurrence of this trouble.

In referring to the Indian Territory, I desire to invite your attention to recommendations of Brigadier-General Stanley, commanding the Department of Texas, regarding necessity for suitable provision for the Seminole Negro Indians, some forty of whom, representing about two hundred souls, have been recently discharged from the military service of the United States, in which they had been hired as scouts and guides for troops serving in the Department of Texas.

The Indian Bureau has declined relief to these Indians, and has never made a place for them in the Indian Territory. The able-bodied men having been employed as scouts for troops, their wages have kept the tribe from actual starvation during the past ten or twelve years, but having been necessarily discharged from the military service, they have now lost even this slender means of support. The men made excellent scouts; none were ever better; they were good trailers and were brave in action. Records of the War Department will bear testimony to the many appeals which have been made for a resting place for this small band.

I respectfully call attention, also, to that part of the report of Col. Gibbon, temporarily commanding the Department of the Platte, which refers to the condition of the Northern Cheyennes and Northern Arapahoes. Appropriations for these Indians should be made with those for the Sioux, with which nation they have been long assimilated by intermarriage.

Every year shows that although the Indian question, so far as hard fighting is concerned, is now practically eliminated from military considerations, the control of Indian reservations in sparsely settled sections, and the encouragement which should be given to actual settlement, involve conditions in the settlement of which the services of the military in the West cannot be safely dispensed with for many years to come.

The excellent opportunity afforded by the past year's unusual repose from active field operations has been seized to effect a few long-needed changes of station of some regiments. The 1st and the 6th Cavalry and the 21st Infantry, after a number of years in the Division of the Pacific, were brought eastward into the Division of the Missouri, and their places supplied by the 2d and the 4th Cavalry and the 14th Infantry. The 23d Infantry, after many years in the Divisions of the Pacific and the Missouri, was transferred from New Mexico to the Lake region in the Division of the Atlantic, exchanging stations with the 10th Infantry. The interchange of the four cavalry regiments was effected almost entirely by marching, at a minimum of cost for transportation.

In keeping with rapid extension of our vast railway system and continual spread of western settlements, the policy of abandoning small frontier outposts, when no longer needed, and concentration of their garrisons at larger, permanent stations, has been steadily continued so far as appropriations for barracks and quarters, already made by Congress, would permit, unless reservations being turned over to the Interior Department, from time to time as provided by law. This gradual concentration is already beginning to show beneficial effects in greatly increased economy of supply and in improved discipline of troops, resulting from opportunities for instruction which they could not heretofore enjoy in their scattered condition.

RIFLE FIRING AND MAGAZINE GUN.

With liberal allowances of ammunition and better facilities for target practice than hitherto, much thought and attention have been given to rifle firing; the high scores attained in the annual contests for the Army prizes, during the past season, attest a most gratifying progress in this vitally important branch of military instruction. Establishment of the higher grade of sharpshooter has developed many marksmen of wonderful skill in use of the rifle at distances up to a thousand yards, and it would now be impossible for a close line of battle to stand up before a skirmish line composed of our qualified marksmen. The seal and friendly rivalry displayed by officers and men at the autumn competitions for handsome medals offered by

the War Department speak highly for the interest felt in this part of their military education.

At present, the standard gun for the Army is the Springfield rifle. It is an excellent arm, but in my opinion the weapon of the future will be a magazine rifle, or one equalling it in the rapidity with which it may be discharged. We have had offered to us the Lee, the Chaffee Rees, and the new Hotchkiss magazine rifle. The Government has been considerate enough to appoint a board of officers to ascertain their respective merits, and they were found to stand in the foregoing order. Seven hundred and fifty of each kind have been manufactured at Government expense, and, in order to determine their relative merits in the field, a sufficient number of each kind have been distributed to be placed in the hands of troops, so that they may be given practical trial. Instructions have been issued to render full and careful reports of results obtained. As danger of war with foreign nations seems remote, I think we can wait for still further improvements before finally adopting some good, reliable, standard magazine gun.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Responding to an evident wish of the National Guard of many of the States to be associated with the Regular Army for purposes of assimilation in drill, customs of service, etc., officers have been detailed, whenever requested by State authorities, to inspect summer encampments of State troops. In some instances companies of infantry and batteries of light artillery have been sent from garrisons of the Army to encamp with the State troops. In view of the importance of instruction of New York City regiments in heavy artillery practice, the Twelfth Regiment New York National Guard, Col. J. H. Jones commanding, was authorized to encamp for a week at Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, where that regiment had some very creditable target practice with heavy sea-coast guns, under supervision of officers of the 5th United States Artillery, stationed at the permanent forts covering the Narrows. Complying with a special request, on Aug. 6 I personally inspected and reviewed the 1st Division National Guard of Pennsylvania, Major-General Hartman commanding, and I take pleasure in certifying to the fine soldierly appearance presented by about 8,000 infantry, cavalry and light artillery composing that division, encamped for a week on the battlefield of Gettysburg. I feel greatly interested in the National Guard of the States. In some of them it is placed upon a good footing, but for thorough organization and efficiency of this body of troops I think Congress should designate the number of men which each State should have, and should provide for them arms and camp and garrison equipage, under some wise method of accountability for this property, whenever the State governments themselves appropriate substantial sums of money for the support of their respective military systems, in such manner that these sums cannot be affected by party legislation. This is a restriction now guarding appropriations for the National Guard of Pennsylvania and that of few other States.

Excepting for our ocean commerce and for our seaboard cities, I do not think we should be much alarmed about probability of wars with foreign powers, since it would require more than a million and a half of men to make a campaign upon land against us. To transport from beyond the ocean that number of soldiers, with all their munitions of war, their cavalry, artillery and infantry, even if not molested by us whilst in transit, would demand a large part of the shipping of all Europe.

As matters pertaining to ships of war belong properly to the Navy, it is not in my province to discuss them, but I most earnestly desire to invite immediate attention to the perfectly defenceless condition of our seaboard cities and their harbors against foreign naval attack. Although submarine torpedoes, fired by electricity from shore stations, form an important feature of harbor defences, still, unless well protected by strong fortifications, they may be so easily removed by an enemy, or be rendered comparatively harmless by cutting the wires leading to them, that I urgently recommend early beginning of a general system of sea-coast fortifications, to be constructed in accordance with requirements involved by latest improvements in heavy artillery. The permanent works we now possess belong to an obsolete system of fortification, and are practically worthless as defences against fire of modern heavy guns.

This nation is growing so rapidly, however, that there are signs of other troubles which I hope will not occur and which will probably not come upon us if both capital and labor will only be conservative. Still, it should be remembered that destructive explosives are easily made, and that banks, United States subtreasuries, public buildings, and large mercantile houses can be readily demolished and the commerce of entire cities destroyed by infuriated people with means carried with perfect safety to themselves in pockets of their clothing.

The discipline of the Army is excellent, and I have no schemes to present for its reorganization. For many years of effective service, it has been organized substantially as now, and were I called upon to recommend any change whatever, it would be simply to make a uniform organization for the three arms of service by adding two companies and the corresponding majors to each regiment of infantry. In my opinion, the colonel is the officer who should personally command and lead his regiment. In our Army, regiments are now merely skeletons, companies averaging only about forty men for duty, but in time of need these can be increased to a hundred men, so that the regiment will then be from a thousand to twelve hundred strong, according as there are ten or twelve companies. This, in my judgment, is quite enough for a colonel to command, in order to obtain the best results. As three regiments should form a brigade, the latter would comprise three thousand men, which number, in my belief, is all that can be

skillfully handled by a good brigade commander. A colonel in command of a large, three-battalion regiment is compelled to practically perform the duties of a brigadier-general; he becomes separated from his officers and men in such a way that his active duties on the line of battle have to be delegated to his battalion commander.

Most of the projects now advanced for Army reorganization are based upon desire for better promotion rather than upon any real need of increase in regimental efficiency. If Congress would only relieve the Army of all officers who are now incapacitated for duty, and whose cases have been passed upon by retiring boards, promotion would soon become rapid enough to satisfy all who are not unreasonable upon this subject.

There are now some eighty or ninety officers, mostly disabled by wounds and exposure during the war, or by wounds and hard services upon the plains during the past nineteen years, who ought to be retired, but for whom there are not places upon the retired list, as now limited by law. It would be an economy for the Government if Congress would especially provide for retirement of these eighty or ninety disabled officers, who are now either at their homes drawing full pay, or at stations performing only light duty, with full pay and public quarters. If retired, they would receive only retired pay and no quarters. If Congress will authorize their retirement, the retired list, as already constituted by law, is sufficient to meet all the wants of the Service, and it would not be many years until the deaths constantly occurring would reduce to a much smaller number those now upon the list limited by law to a maximum of four hundred.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE CAVALRY SERVICE.

I feel deeply interested in improvement of the cavalry arm of the Service, composed of ten regiments now reduced to mere skeletons in order to meet the conditions of our peace establishment. By a wise interposition, the Government has retained on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railway, at Fort Riley, Kansas, a beautiful, large reservation. The post and its reservation are situated on the Kansas River, in the garden spot of Kansas, and although many attempts have been made to dispossess the military of this valuable tract of land, we have been able to keep it. It is now contemplated to make it a headquarters for cavalry of the Army. At that place many of the cavalry horses which every year become broken down or otherwise temporarily unfit for service could recuperate and be reissued to troops in a condition 50 per cent. better than that of the new, untrained horses we annually buy from farmers. If the commercial value of horses continues to increase as rapidly as during the past ten years, it may become necessary to raise the horses needed for our Military Service, and Fort Riley is a place where the Government might advantageously breed such horses for its own use, as is done in continental Europe.

The cavalry should be fostered and well cared for. If improvements in guns of every calibre continue to be as rapid as during the past fifteen or twenty years, and a good magazine rifle be finally attained, battles will become so destructive to human life that neither side in war will be able to stand up before the other. Armies will then resort to the spade, the pick, and the shovel; both sides will cover themselves by intrenchments, and any troops daring to make exposed attacks will be annihilated. The old methods of reducing fortified places by means of regular approaches will be overturned by the revolution caused by introduction of modern explosives; the larger force will have to encircle the smaller one; and the length of time the besieged can hold out will directly depend upon their supplies of food and ammunition.

This condition of affairs will too greatly prolong wars, and the natural result will be that eventually the character itself of warfare will become changed, owing to improvements in guns and explosives. Questions at issue between countries will then have to be settled either by arbitration or by waging war under a new code, on the enemy's commerce upon land. Nations now attack each other's commerce upon the sea; in future they will also destroy one another's commerce upon land.

For this latter kind of warfare men upon horseback will be indispensable. Since, then, we have so good a place at Fort Riley for all purposes of cavalry, an establishment worthy of our great country should be developed there and our cavalry be prepared to take its part, when needed, in the new phase which warfare may assume in the future.

DESERPTION—ITS CAUSE AND CURE.

The report of the Adjutant-General of the Army shows a slight increase in the number of desertions. The true explanation of this crime, in many instances, is, in my opinion, as follows:

Men desiring to reach the West are often without means of doing so. Ascribing no value whatever to the sacred oath of enlistment, they become recruits, simply and solely in order to procure Government transportation westward, fully intending to desert upon arriving at their western stations. Others, enlisting without this original purpose of deserting, are enticed by the higher wages they find prevailing in the West, or are allured by excitements of mining regions. They invent some valueless excuse for their discontent with the service, and desert at the first convenient opportunity. Some desert viciously, without any particular reason; after deserting they go to some remote place, where they are unknown, re-enlist under false names, and repeat this crime indefinitely if they so choose.

Many are utterly incorrigible offenders; they enlist, desert, are apprehended or surrender, are tried by court-martial and are punished by imprisonment. After serving their sentences of confinement, they again enlist at places where they escape recognition and are sent to new companies. Here, becoming dissatisfied with their stations or their officers, even if not detected, they will reveal themselves as former deserters, whereupon the law admits of no alternative but to immediately dis-

charge them, without punishment, as having fraudulently enlisted. They indefinitely repeat this crime of deserting and re-enlisting, just as did the notorious "bounty-jumpers" of the last war. In short, they are the worst elements finding their way into the ranks, and there seems no way of putting a stop to their practices until some method is adopted whereby they may be immediately recognized whenever they present themselves before recruiting officers for the physical examination required at every enlistment.

DEPARTMENT AND DIVISION REPORTS.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, commanding the Division of the Atlantic and Department of the East, submits an interesting report. After recapitulating the changes, movements of troops, etc., during the past year, he says:

I again refer to the proposed establishment of a garrison at Fort Montgomery, Rouse's Point, N. Y., a strategic point of importance, and reiterate the hope expressed last year that it may not be long before the project is carried out.

Adverting to matters for the personal comfort of the soldier, he says:

Last year I expressed my satisfaction at the many improvements made in the clothing of the enlisted men, the barracks occupied by them and their general surroundings. The past year has also seen some progress in this respect, and I certainly think that the present lot and prospects of the soldier are such as should obtain from him good and faithful service.

General Hancock thinks the Service would be benefited by the concentration of the light batteries of artillery at some suitable post, under a competent field officer for them, as he says they would enjoy better opportunities for thorough instruction in their important arm than they do in their present isolated condition. He gives in detail the excellent work done by the Division marksmen at Creedmoor this year, concluding by saying:

It would be desirable if the Government had its own rifle range in the Division thoroughly fitted out. I may state that the reservation at Fort Niagara, N. Y., seems to present all the necessary elements for such a range up to 1,500 yards. The post is accessible, and I do not think that a large expenditure would be required to fit up a range there adapted to the latest requirements of rifle practice.

Discussing the regulations governing target practice he says:

The method of selecting the representatives from the Division for the "Army Team" has been that which I deemed in consonance with the existing regulations under which Division and Department teams are selected, viz.: to take the three marksmen making the highest "of the best two days" scores of the three fired. Some objections, however, might be presented to this system, and perhaps a better would be to have a special competition for places on the "Army Team" among the marksmen annually assembled to engage in the prescribed Division competition.

Finally the General expresses the opinion that it would be beneficial to have the term of enlistment 3 instead of 5 years, with privilege of re-enlistment up to a certain age, and he repeats the recommendation made more than once before that a proper retiring allowance for the enlisted men of the Army be established by law.

DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

The annual report of Major General John Pope, commanding the Division of the Pacific, says that the whole, or nearly the whole, occupation of the troops in the Division during the past year has been drill and discipline, and the administrative duties incidental to such a command.

The concentration of troops will, it is believed by Gen. Pope, greatly increase their proficiency in all details of a soldier's duty, and as the conditions are as favorable to such concentration as they are likely to be in the near future, it is hoped that advantage may be taken to begin work soon.

The building of quarters involving enlargement of certain selected posts is necessary, and it is hoped that appropriation may be asked in the view, at least, to make a beginning. In the Department of California several changes of stations of companies of the 8th Inf. have been made, but no movements of troops on a large scale anywhere in the Department. The exchanges of 1st, 3d, 4th and 6th Cavalry, and 21st and 14th Infantry were made without trouble or delay, except the delay of several companies of the 14th by washouts on railroad.

The Indians in California and Nevada have continued and are likely to remain perfectly quiet. It is recommended that some arrangement be soon made to break up the Indian reservation near Fort Gasson, and assign the lands included in them, in severalty, to the Indians now occupying them. It is also recommended that the Indians who remain in the vicinity of Fort McDermitt be provided for in that neighborhood. Forts McDermitt and Halleck might be abandoned as military reservations and turned over to the Indians.

For full and very satisfactory accounts of affairs in the Dept. of Arizona, Gen. Pope calls attention to the report of Gen. Crook. His account, he says, of the condition and progress of the Apaches is as satisfactory as it is surprising, and if continued will certainly leave no necessity for alarm nor military protection in that region. He concurs in the recommendation of Gen. Crook, and hopes they may meet with cordial and efficient support in Washington. As the present progress and condition of these Indians seem largely due to Gen. Crook's wise policy, and the personal influence he has and maintains over them, he thinks it in the highest degree judicious that Gen. Crook should be sustained strongly and firmly, and given such further authority and control as he thinks necessary to success.

In the Department of the Columbia there has been no trouble with the Indians, and nothing has occurred outside the ordinary routine of business. It is thought very desirable to have well planned and equipped expeditions to explore Alaska thoroughly; but the military authorities on the Coast have neither authority nor the means to undertake explorations.

A good beginning has been made in the Department of the Columbia toward the concentration of troops.

The recommendations of last year for the increase of buildings at the Presidio of San Francisco for the concentration of all the garrisons in California and Nevada are renewed. It is thought that Vancouver, the Presidio of San Francisco and some points to be selected in Arizona as near as practicable to the Mexican boundary line, are the proper places to concentrate, from time to time, all the troops in this Division. Fort Huachuca, Gen. Pope regards as the most suitable point in Arizona, but says he should defer entirely to Gen. Crook's views on that subject.

The results in target practice, Gen. Pope says, have been surprisingly satisfactory and he thinks warrant the reiteration of the opinion expressed by him in former annual reports from the Department of the Missouri, that a very few years of persistence in the practice of the last three years will find at least 30 per cent. of the enlisted men of the Army qualified marksmen.

The condition of the military prison at Alcatraz is as satisfactory as could be expected. If the facilities for doing work useful to the Army could be afforded in any of the mechanical departments the labor of the prisoner, it is suggested, could be made far more useful than now to the benefit of the Government as well as the prisoners.

DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Major General Schofield, commanding the Division of the Missouri, urges the necessity of liberal appropriations to provide permanent shelter and barracks for troops in the division. He calls attention to the destitute condition of certain Indian tribes in the Department of the Platte, and urges that measures be taken for their relief. On the subject of Military Schools of Instruction he says: The School of Application for infantry and cavalry at Leavenworth, has been ably conducted by Col. E. S. Otis, 20th Infantry, and the results accomplished in the short time since the school was organized, have been highly satisfactory. Experience may be expected to lead in due time to even a higher degree of excellence, and to make this School of Application all that could be desired for the infantry and cavalry of the Army. I cordially commend the school to the fostering care of the Government, and recommend that Congress be asked for a small appropriation for books and apparatus, like that heretofore made for the Artillery School at Fort Monroe.

In this connection, I beg leave to invite attention to the urgent necessity of a practical school for field artillery. With this single exception, our system of military instruction for the regular Army is now complete, and the necessity for this addition is recognized by all who are conversant with the modern standards of field artillery in other countries, and with the condition of that in our Army. A school should be established where a large proportion of the batteries of artillery could, in succession, be thoroughly instructed in the science and practice of field artillery. This is the most difficult branch of modern military education. Good infantry may be obtained by a few months' instruction; cavalry in a somewhat longer period, while artillery requires years of the most thorough and scientific instruction to develop the full strength of that arm. All the younger captains of artillery and their batteries, as well as the lieutenants, should receive such instruction as to fit them for the most effective field service. He refers to the encampments of the Illinois National Guard during the months of July and August, when the troops were inspected by Lieut. Col. Sweitzer, 8th Cavalry, and in this connection he invites attention to the importance of schools for practically instructing the militia of the several States. There is urgent need, he says, for the education of both officers and men in the use of the modern rifle, in the field manoeuvres necessary to make the fire of the rifle effective, and in the details of army life, both in camp and in garrison; and he maintains that one year of such instruction to young men between seventeen and twenty years of age would make them excellent soldiers, far more valuable than many times their number of untrained militia. The National Government, he argues, might well give reasonable aid to these schools in money, military materials and experienced instructors, such as would make the system inexpensive to the States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Gen. Miles, commanding the Department of the Columbia, in his annual reports a high order of efficiency in his command. He says:

The result of the artillery practice of Light Battery E, 1st Artillery, with the Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon, has been most satisfactory. The fact of a cannon being fired from the shoulder of an artilleryman, seems somewhat novel, yet experience has proved its practicability with the most effective results. Having taken much interest in securing these improved arms for the Light Battery, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, and having had opportunities for observing their utility in the field, I can say that the results of recent practice with these guns confirm my opinion, namely, that they are the most destructive guns against troops of any that have yet been used in the service of our Government.

He advocates first-class gymnasiums and amusement rooms for every post, and speaks highly of those in his own Department. On the subject of "the only serious evil which now prevails in the service, desertion" he submits remedial measures as follows:

1st. Make the position of a soldier in the Army of the United States such as the young men of the country and veteran soldiers would seek and desire to retain, rather than one that they are too apt to avoid, or after enlisting find not congenial, and desert.

2d. Making the offence of desertion a crime of such magnitude as will deter others from attempting it.

3d. Reduce the term of enlistment to three years, and give regimental and company commanders increased facilities for recruiting their commands and ridding the same of worthless and vicious characters when such shall be discovered in the ranks.

Gen. Miles invites attention to the defenceless condition of Puget Sound, and as a preliminary has ordered a board of experienced artillery officers, together with an officer of the Corps of Engineers, to examine the military reserves on Puget Sound, and to make a special report as to their relative importance and the proper armament, garrison, and work necessary to place them in proper condition and use. In conclusion, Gen. Miles

adverts to the expedition of 1883, under Lt. Schwaika, to the Valley of the Yukon River, Alaska, and to the expedition of this year under Lieut. Abercrombie, 2d Infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

General Gibbon, lately commanding the Department of the Platte, says: "The good effect of consolidating regiments has been well demonstrated in the case of the 6th Inf., now all stationed at Fort Douglas, and should an occasion arise the beneficial results would, I think, be even more fully shown. The posts of Forts Robinson and Niobrara are well located as picket posts for the close observation of the most powerful and warlike tribe of Indians on the continent but the garrisons are entirely too small for immediate offensive operations in case of an outbreak, and wise policy would therefore seem to indicate that these two posts should be enlarged."

"While at Fort McKinney, I visited the site of old Fort Phil. Kearney. The site is now occupied by productive grass and grain fields and the whole region is rapidly settling up. The cemetery where lie the remains of the officers and soldiers who fell in the Fetterman massacre, and a number of other officers and soldiers killed by Indians during the occupancy of that post, is entirely open, the wooden fence originally around it having been partially burned and afterwards, as I was informed, carried away and used for fuel by passing travellers. The brick monument erected to the memory of Fetterman and his men is destroyed, even down to the very foundation. I recommend that a plain, substantial stone wall, without gateway, be erected around this cemetery, with a simple tablet, stating as near as possible, who are buried within. The cost will not be more than a few hundred dollars."

"General Gibbon, in connection with the subject of target practice, recommends that the circular targets be abolished, and replaced by elliptical ones, with the longer axis upright, so as to increase the value of *line* shots, the most valuable ones in war. Under the present system, he says many shots which would miss a man in action now count just as much as one which would kill him."

NAVAL BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

The Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Commodore Sicard, asks for \$4,689,750 for the coming year, of which \$2,001,918 is for the armament of the 13 new vessels proposed; \$1,073,000 is for the ordnance outfits of the double-turreted monitors, \$115,000 for the torpedo station and purchase of a torpedo boat, \$310,000 to continue the development of type guns, \$800,900 for the batteries of the New York, and \$856,715 for general ordnance purposes, including a proving and ranging ground, and for guns for the new practice ships proposed for the training squadron. An account is given of the work on type guns for the Navy, which we have reported from time to time. The various gun carriages tried with the 6-in. gun performed well, and demonstrated their capacity to sustain the shock. The shells, as a rule, performed satisfactorily, and one class, which showed great smoothness of flight on the trajectory (with moderate and uniform action in the bore), was selected as the service type for the 6 inch calibre common shell. The gun has thus far been fired 150 rounds, with charges of about one-half the weight of the projectile. It has been frequently and carefully examined and star-gauged, and no defect has yet been discovered in it. The principal wear is at the compression slope, being about .018 in. on the radius. It is considered that the general features of construction adopted in this piece are suitable for service high-power hooped guns of 6-inch calibre.

Experiments with powder have not yet resulted in perfectly satisfactory applications. Promising results have attended the trial of German cocoa in the 6 in. gun.

The 10-in., 10 1/2-in. and 12-inch high-power hooped guns designed, since last report, will be all somewhat longer in the bore than the calibres heretofore designed, and are expected to develop more power relatively. The weight of the shot is to be 500, 650, and 850 pounds, and that of the charge, 250, 275 and 425 pounds respectively. The data for a 16-inch hooped gun is collected, and it is expected that computations for the design will shortly be made.

Considerable progress has been made towards the construction of a wire-wound gun of 6-in. calibre on the design appended to last year's report, and the design of a 12 in. wire-wound gun has been commenced. Though high grade American wire has not been obtainable, the calculated resistance of the piece to tangential rupture is equal to that of the hooped gun, while it weighs about 1,000 pounds less. Gun wire of high grade and in very long pieces is made by several firms in England, and there is apparently no practical difficulty in its manufacture here with drawing machinery of sufficient power. The steel gun carriages for the broadside guns of the new cruisers have given good results. They are of steel and are of the gravity return type with hydraulic recoil-chock, arranged to maintain constant pressure in the cylinder.

Designs for hydraulic gun carriages for the new cruisers and the monitors are under way. Except those for turret guns, they are to have 2 inch incline. Experiments with projectiles have been continued, most of them with pieces of small calibre. Besides the practice against soft steel plates, very important trials have been had from the Hotchkiss revolving cannon against compound steel hard faced plates, using the tri-faced tempered projectiles. The report will be found in the appendix page. The performance of the projectiles was very satisfactory, and the practice will be repeated on a larger scale as soon as possible.

Quite recently the Hotchkiss 67 mm. and 47 mm. single shot guns mentioned in the last report have been received. They will be sent to the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground for trial. Guns of this type will make a notable addition to the power of Naval armaments. They are capable of being fired in ordinary service from twelve to fifteen times a minute, and the projectiles having a high velocity are effective against all unarmored ships, and are reported to penetrate from four to five inches of soft steel, placed normally, at short range. The number of machine cannon mounted on foreign vessels of war is constantly increasing. Exercises in volley firing with the Gatling gun at sea have been continued, and are highly instructive as an exhibit of the low percentage of hits that may be expected when such guns are fired on board of vessels in a sea way by men not specially trained. The results emphasize the necessity of specialists in the batteries of ships of war, and the experiments will be continued at greater length under the conditions of actual service. The new Gatling guns lately ordered for the steel cruisers are to be furnished with the improved feed recently adopted by the company. This arrangement permits high angle fire to be delivered, which will add greatly to the value of the piece, as it is certain that curved fire will be a prominent feature in future combats.

There has been no marked development of service small arms since the last report. 700 Lee magazine rifles were bought lately on advantageous terms for the armament of the new cruisers. A

piece, which by far the most noticeable development of small arms that has taken place this year, is the design of Lieutenant Commander W. M. Folger, Inspector in charge of the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, who first called attention to its merits. By enlarging the chamber of an ordinary Lee magazine rifle in very much the same way as the modern high power great gun has been developed, Lieutenant Commander Folger has produced a piece which, furnished with a steel bullet of his design, pierces at short range $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch of soft steel placed normally and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch placed at an inclination of 45 degrees. The muzzle velocity varies with the charge and projectile from 1,800 to 2,026 feet per second; that usually obtained in the ordinary military rifle is about 1,350 feet per second. This performance for a 45 calibre piece is certainly extremely satisfactory, and plainly indicates what we may expect from the musket in the future. The piece now in use is discharged from a pivoted rest, not unlike that which was formerly used with rail pieces, and it is probable that the high power musket will ultimately be employed with such a mount on shipboard.

The other subjects presented in the report are Clark's Defective Turret; Service Gunners; the armament of the new vessels, the projected ships and the double turreted monitors; the new naval proving ground; experiments with high explosives; torpedo trials; swift torpedo boats and the torpedo station. This portion of the report we reserve for next week.

FLAG OFFICERS AGAIN.

November 8, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to the editorial in your edition of the 8th instant, under the caption of "Flag Officers," I beg leave to call your attention to a misquotation of the law in your article. You quote, "The President may select any officer, not below the grade of Commander on the active list of the Navy, and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank and title of a flag officer," etc. The indefinite article *a* does not appear in the act, and its omission makes a very great difference in the meaning of the clause. To my understanding it admits of no selection of a particular grade of flag officer of which the appointee may assume the title. He is clearly to bear the title of *flag officer*, and none other. This law was enacted in 1861, when we had no officer higher in rank than captain. After the creation of the grades of commodore and rear admiral, in 1862, the appointment of flag officer, under the act in question, ceased, and it was looked upon in the Service as an obsolete law until revived under the present administration of the Navy Department. The appointees have been authorized to assume the title of *Rear Admiral not Acting Rear Admiral*, to wear the uniform of the grade, and to receive the honors customarily accorded to it.

A commodore, in the American Navy, is a flag officer. He has the relative rank of a general officer, that of brigadier general, and flies a distinctive flag indicating his rank. In the English service there is no such rank, the senior captain of a division or squadron is so styled when in command in place of a rear admiral.

General Order No. 205, from the Navy Department, issued February, 1876, reads as follows: "The Service is reminded that the rank of all officers is established by the statute law of the country." Sections 1363, 1365, 1366, 1508, 1509, Revised Statutes of the United States, refer to the appointment of rear-admiral and the advancement of officers one grade. These sections I quote:

Sec. 1363.—"There shall be allowed on the active list of the line officers of the Navy one admiral, one vice-admiral, ten rear-admirals," etc.

Sec. 1365.—"During war rear-admirals shall be selected from those officers on the active list, not below the grade of commanders, who shall have eminently distinguished themselves by courage, skill, and genius in their profession, but no officer shall be so promoted, under this provision, unless, upon recommendation of the President by name, he has received the thanks of Congress for distinguished service."

Sec. 1366.—"During peace, vacancies in the grade of rear admiral shall be filled by regular promotion from the list of commanders, subject to examination according to law."

Sec. 1508.—"Any officer of the Navy may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be advanced, not exceeding thirty numbers in rank, for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle or extraordinary heroism."

Sec. 1509.—"Any line officer, whether of volunteers or of the regular Navy, may be advanced one grade, if, upon recommendation of the President by name, he receives the thanks of Congress for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy or for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession."

I also refer you to the following enactments:

Act appd. January 10, 1867, U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 11, page 164, Sec. 5.—"And be it further enacted, That captains in command of squadrons shall be denominated flag officers."

U. S. Rev. Stat., Sec. 1434.—"The President may select any officer, not below the grade of commander on the active list of the Navy, and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank and title of 'flag officer'; and any officer so assigned shall have the same authority and receive the same obedience from the commanders of ships in his squadron, holding commissions of an older date than his, that he would be entitled to receive if his commission was the oldest."

U. S. Rev. Stat., Sec. 1463.—"In time of war the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may detail officers on the retired list for the command of squadrons and single ships, when he believes that the good of the Service requires that they shall be so placed in command."

U. S. Rev. Stat., Sec. 1464.—"In making said details the President may select any officer not below the grade of commander and assign him to the command of a squadron, with the rank and title of 'flag officer'; and any officer so assigned shall have the same authority and receive the same obedience from the commanders of ships in his squadron holding commissions of an older date than his that he would be entitled to receive if his commission was the oldest."

The above quoted sections, 1434, 1463 and 1464, from the Revised Statutes are now in full force as the law of the land, and, it appears to me to have been the intention of their framers to make provision by which, in an emergency, a naval genius, whether on the active or retired list, of medium rank, could be employed under the title of "Flag Officer," as supreme in authority over any officer, whatever might be his grade or rank, attached to the fleet or squadron under his command.

It is greatly to be regretted that provisional rank, or whatever it may be styled, has been given to junior commodores, which is generally looked upon as being without authority of law. In time of peace no great harm can come of it, except to cause personal annoy-

ance to their seniors; but the tendency of such a system is to sap and undermine the authority always heretofore accorded to the senior when commanding officers meet on duty. It is easy to foresee that in time of war the meeting of officers holding these relative positions might be the cause of great disasters to the country.

LINE

Our correspondent is quite correct in his statement as to the reading of section 1434, Rev. Stat., as it is printed in the Revised Statutes. Our quotation was made from the statute as originally passed. It reads as follows:

Sec. 4.—"And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall have the authority to select any officer from the grades of captain or commander in the Navy and assign him to the command of a squadron with the rank and title of a 'flag officer'; and any officer thus assigned shall have the same authority and receive the same obedience from the commanders of ships in his squadron holding commissions of an older date than his that he would be entitled to receive were his commission the oldest; and to receive, when so employed, the pay to which he would have been entitled if he were on the active list of the Navy."

The purpose of our article was simply to present the argument which has determined the action of the Navy Department, and not to express an opinion as to the soundness of that argument. Another correspondent says: "The statute seems to declare plainly and positively that an officer ordered to duty under it shall have the title 'flag officer.' It was so interpreted, and officers were so ordered and titled by the Navy Department immediately after the passage of the act of Congress creating the law."

A SHAM LORD AND LADY PAULET.

22 RYDER STREET, ST. JAMES,
LONDON, October 29, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the 18th instant there is a paragraph announcing the marriage in London on the 14th of October of Lord Henry William Paulet and Miss Ida Therese Foote, daughter of Captain Foote, of the United States Navy, the editorial remark appended to which implies that you, sir, doubt the authenticity of the report.

On the day mentioned Lord Henry Paulet was in India and, consequently, could neither have been at St. George's, Hanover Square, and subsequently in Kensington Palace, nor could he have received presents from Her Majesty, the Queen, of an antique diamond necklace and of a gold breakfast service, and from the Prince and Princess of Wales gifts of a diamond bracelet and an Indian shawl.

I had the honor of knowing the late Rear Admiral Foote, of the U. S. Navy, but I never heard that he had a daughter named Ida Therese. The whole story is a hoax, and with what view I cannot guess, but as there have been far too many people of late who, under sham titles, have taken advantage of the proverbial hospitality of the United States, I contradict the report which, I imagine, was only set going as a precursor to the arrival in America of a sham Lord and Lady Henry Paulet.

I enclose my card, not with a view to publication, but simply as a guarantee for the correctness of my statement, and I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. B. S.

THE NEW UNIFORM AND FACINGS FOR INFANTRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WE read a while since in the columns of the JOURNAL, that one Prince Bariatinsky had been degraded from the command of a Russian regiment, for the offence of ignoring a change of uniform directed by his master the Czar. We do not learn that the facings of the innovation prescribed were of a pale, skim milky blue, conventionally agreed upon as the hue of the sky, and lavished as it were upon a basis of the primitive indigo—but we are able to imagine they might have been.

That the complications overtaking Bariatinsky would ever have befallen any member of our infantry, upon a question so trivial as that of the uniform he should wear, is amply discredited at the outset. Both himself and his comrades have borne about too demurely and too quietly throughout all these years, an outfit exactly similar with that indicated.

A change, however, comes at last even to our noble infantry—the stay of the service, the backbone of all just organization. And the color thereof is blue, as of old, with a full dress facing of white.

A pity it is, Mr. Editor, that under the law giving us the hues of the spectrum, a sufficient number of positive and living colors could not have been provided to afford the infantry one at least of its own; it being understood that staff, or other corps, not infantry, should have first choice. For though the foot is of a sort needful to be recognized, its consanguinity as an arm of service appears practically that of the "poor relation," requiring it on all occasions to stand back until its betters have been served. You see the infantry, scattered at remote points upon the frontiers, and playing its little game of "seven-up," in a hut with a dirt floor, or wallowing in it may be through winter's snows upon an expedition of inquiry after "Lo," is not at hand to concentrate powers, and fix things, and have its show. To return, however, the dispensing authorities having kindly determined to cut the skim-milk, found little other resource as a facing for infantry than—white.

As touching white, then, it is a color, to speak far from being without its merits, and can at least be seen. It is sensitive, no doubt, to the effect of mud, and may suffer especially by careless drops of morning or other coffee. White, however, has the capability of being restored or, as it were, resuscitated through the application in season of immaculate pipe-clay. The old stagers used to work it to that racket, coming out after a rough drag upon the road as good as new.

The somewhat pesty effect of white it was, as appearing upon the blue of a former day, that elicited from the irreverent of other arms the epithet "Doughboy," in designation of the soldier of infantry. In return, the artillery were stigmatized as "Red-legs," and the old dragons hailed,

early and late, as "Copperheads." Nor was it of unfrequent occurrence that these epithets or nicknames as paid out from either side, got change in black eyes, or bloody noses, or abrasions to that effect.

What is to be done with the shoulder straps of the newer uniform we are not, thus far, apprised. To respond justly to the stripe upon the pantaloons—likely to be worn at all times—it is bound by every consideration to be of white. If left as at present, sky-blue, it can but correspond with the breeches at large, and stand as an extra facing. So difficult it is, indeed, to eat our cake and have it, too. We could say, if we had a mind to, that a buff welt or edging to a white stripe upon light blue, or any blue, would harmonize it with buttons and beltplate of yellow, and the golden border upon the shoulder strap as suggested. The radical difficulty in our case is that our opinion is not asked.

Relative to the horse hair plume of white, heretofore so loathsome upon the helmet, as it were the scaplock of some sexagenarian, pulled through the tulip, and displayed as an appeal for retirement, this plume, we say, will now find its echo in other white, not of linen, accidental or otherwise, or yet of any glove or powdered gaiter.

So that, on the whole, the newer uniform with its new facing, will bring at least a relief from the monotony of the older outfit, well intentioned beyond a doubt, but with a display of blue in tints and grades, of which, as the showman remarked of the spots of his favorite leopard, "nary two" were ever found to be alike. Whatever the example, then, to the contrary, of even the Bariatinsky, or whatever the reasons alleged for his course, we apprehend, as heretofore implied, that the change of uniform and facings as at present determined on by the powers that be, for our infantry, will be received by them with the just deference the care and effort of its projectors entitle them to. White it is—for sure.

A. T.

THE MAN ASHAMED OF HIS OVERCOAT.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1884.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Is it possible to discover the inventor of the present new overcoat just adopted by the War Department for the use of officers? Can a more hideous garment be imagined? Look at the so-called hood, a monstrosity when down and a fool's cap when worn over the head. It is utterly unworthy to replace the old cape from which the Army parts with regret, as from an old and tried friend. What more convenient garment than the cape can be found, and the overcoat described in the regulations is a handsome affair: why abandon it? Has the War Department no eye for what is comely? for something in which an officer may look like a soldier and not like a dandy? Let us when we have a good thing keep it, and not replace it with another thing which is intrinsically ugly and which has not even the merit of convenience to recommend it. The idea of having an overcoat which requires the sword strap to be detached from the sword whenever the sword and coat are put on or off! A truly excellent arrangement for a man who may be suddenly called out at night. Of all the absurdities perpetrated in the way of uniform, this new overcoat certainly takes the lead.

We publish elsewhere cuts showing the new overcoat from which each one can form his own judgment as to the correctness of this criticism. In making changes of this sort our military authorities should have in mind Aesop's fable of the old man, his son and the ass.—EDITOR.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

THE Oswego Palladium of Nov. 8 contains an interesting account of Private Patrick Kneeland, of Co. H, 12th U. S. Inf., stationed at Fort Ontario; a soldier of 35 years active service. Kneeland was in the Seminole Wars in Florida in 1852-53, and in 1855-57, and his description of the Everglades is highly interesting. At the outbreak of the war Kneeland was in Fort Sumter, and his reminiscences of the bombardment are vivid. He says that on the first day of the firing they had coffee and hard tack, but when a shot carried away the kitchen, coffee was dispensed with. The last day in the fort their fare was glass and rice. He explained this remarkable diet by saying that a barrel of rice, which was uncovered and stood near a window, was filled with pieces of glass by the shot striking the window. They picked out as much of the glass as they could and let the rest go. He was with Banks at the siege of Fort Hudson, took part in the whole Red River campaign and the taking of Fort Morgan, when Farragut lashed himself to the mast. He is about sixty years of age strong and well preserved. He loves the Army and will probably end his days in it.

THE ESMERALDA AND DISPLACEMENT.

Engineering, in a caustic criticism of the *Esmeralda*, and of Sir W. Armstrong's eulogium upon her as a ship which none of our Fleet could overtake or escape, remarks that she has no protection at all against artillery, and that she could only steam for three days at full speed, and then "coming down" on Sir E. J. Reed very much in the steam hammer style in which Sir E. J. Reed fell on Sir W. Armstrong, observes:

"The statement that 'displacement always represents power of some kind' is an example of those superficial and dogmatic, but unscientific and misleading, utterances in which Mr. Barnaby delights. We will proceed to show some of the results which directly follow from the adoption of this principle. If displacement be a fair approximate measure of the power of a war ship, then the most powerful war-ships in the British Navy are the following, the order in which they are placed representing their various degrees of power: Inflexible, Dreadnought, Northumberland, Minotaur, Agincourt, Achilles, Alexandra, Thunderer, Devastation, Sultan, Black Prince, Warrior, etc. Could a more diversified lot than this be got together, or a selection showing greater and more irregular differences of fighting power? Among the vessels named are the latest and most powerful, and also the oldest and weakest of our ironclad fighting ships; yet the order in which they appear being determined by their displacements—which range from 11,400 tons to 9,100 tons—should, according to Mr. Barnaby, represent the relative fighting powers of these ships. Upon the same principle the Northumberland is a more powerful fighting ship than the French ironclad Admiral Dupere, her displacement being 100 tons greater. In other words, the oldest and weakest ironclad in the British Navy is more powerful than the latest and strongest ironclad in the French Navy. These are examples of the conclusions that are arrived at by assuming, as Sir Edward Reed, Sir Thomas Brassey, and the *Times* do, that Mr. Barnaby's proposition may well be accepted. It is not to be wondered at that Admiralty official statements are absolutely unreliable when they are based upon such erroneous and absurd assumptions as are involved in Mr. Barnaby's latest 'p'osition.'"

THE STATE TROOPS.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—In order to give them a chance to get well under way we have deferred our reports of this season's company drills until the present time. We witnessed the first drill of this year's series Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, and found companies E and F on the floor of the large drill hall. Company F, Capt. Daniel Appleton, had a front of full 40 files with a squad in the rear of the column. Such magnificent numerical exhibition and the proficiency with which the drill was executed in spite of the large number of new faces in the ranks, gives at once clear proof that the company has done its work well during the off season, and that officers and men are determined to retain the company in its prominent position among the organizations of the 7th. The column of fours which led off the drill might well be called a model of precision, so correct were the distances and cadence, and the uniformity of the bearing of the entire command, while the various passages from column into line and vice versa were executed so as to impress the spectator at once that the command had worked well and attentively, and that the instruction had been careful. The commander after a number of movements of this kind then brought the command into line, marched them across the hall with handsome alignment and firm step, broke into fours and executed, on right into line, the latter movement especially being executed so as to bring forth loud applause from a large number of members of other companies who were watching the drill from the galleries. Formations of line, both on right and left were repeated quite often, interspersed with an occasional wheel, after which movements in single rank were taken up. The first ground on which to base criticism was presented in column of files, where distances were faulty and step was lost in several instances. Marching with facing distance is under all circumstances a difficult piece of work, it is almost impossible to keep closed up especially in changing direction, but as the movement is executed only under exceptional circumstances, we think it hardly worth while to spend much time in perfecting the men beyond their present standard in this particular. Besides, what they lost in this movement they made up for in those following, a number of advances and retreats in single rank with a front of 80 files performed almost without any flaw beyond the defective execution on the part of one or two men of "to the rear, march." The wheels in single rank deserve also special mention for compact alignment and correct observance of tactical principles governing the subject. The company executed the larger portion of the school of the company, and then formed half square for the manual which equalled the marching manoeuvres in excellence in every respect. The drill was a handsome military spectacle and well worth looking at.

Company E, Capt. George B. Rhoads, with 18 files front, as usual, appeared to disadvantage alongside "Big Six," although the percentage of the turnout of the actual membership of Company E was probably as creditable. Captain Rhoads has a more limited roll to draw upon; besides, a turnout of 18 files is looked upon as large in every other army than that of the 7th. This company also gave a very creditable performance, and particularly executed the half and carry from an oblique march in a strikingly handsome way. The movements were almost similar to those executed by the other company, and although we noticed here and there an unimportant break, the whole constituted a very creditable drill, and there are few commands outside the 7th which can equal it. There was an evident difference in the cadence of the step between the two companies, that of Company F being by far the swiftest and most in accordance with the new rules laid down by the War Department on the subject. The new step evidently adds ease of carriage and rapidity and correctness of execution to the movement.

We are pleased to observe that the 7th intend to continue their athletic games during the present season, because there is nothing more in harmony with correct military training than a well conducted system of athletics. The fifth annual meeting (handicap) will take place on Nov. 22, and the following is the preliminary programme: Games will be called at 8 p. m. (promptly), with the following list of events: Entries closed Wednesday, Nov. 12. 93 yds. run, handicap; 2½ mile roller skating race, handicap; ½ mile walk, for those who have never competed in any walking race; bicycle race, 1 mile, handicap; bicycle race, 3 miles, handicap; putting the shot, handicap; 75 yds. run, championship; sack race, 1 lap; 1 mile walk, handicap; 220 yds. run, handicap; potato race; 1,000 yds. run, handicap; 440 yds. run, handicap; wheel barrow race, 2 laps; running high jump; ½ mile run, for those who have never competed in any running race; 220 yds. hurdle race, handicap; 1 mile run, handicap; three-legged race, handicap; obstacle race; tug of war—teams of 9 men, open to teams from the National Guard. First and second medals will be awarded for each event excepting 75 yds. championship. No medals given unless there are at least three starters. All protests must be made to the referee at the end of each contest. Music by Regimental Band.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Colonel Josiah Porter.—As a pleasing sign of the correct appreciation of the requirements of a command of city troops, we notice that Colonel Porter has established a regimental class of theoretical instruction for non-commissioned officers, under the direction of Adjutant Harding as instructor. This class will meet in the officers' room at 7:50 o'clock p. m., Thursday, November 13th, Monday, November 17th, and Tuesday, November 25th; and all company non-commissioned officers, except quartermaster sergeants, are ordered to attend. Commandants of companies whose regular drills occur on the same evenings as the sessions of the class may, in their discretion, excuse all or some of their non-commissioned officers from attendance at the class. The commissioned officers will report to the regimental commander, in the officers' room, Friday, November 14th instant, at eight o'clock p. m., for theoretical instruction.

1st Lieutenant Doty, of Company G, is dissatisfied with the result of the recent election which declared Captain Demarest as the choice of the company to fill the vacancy of captain. The lieutenant bases his protest on the alleged fact that one man after the election stated that through mistake he had dropped a ballot with Demarest's name into the box, while he intended to vote for Lieutenant Doty. Col. Porter regards this protest as a flimsy one, and does not think it will invalidate the result of the election. In entering his protest against the election Lieut. Doty acted with undue precipitation, and in a manner which shows that he does not understand the rules governing military correspondence. His action in forwarding his complaint direct to brigade headquarters and furnishing a copy to regimental headquarters is entirely erroneous, and will hardly benefit his case. The original papers should have been transmitted through regimental headquarters, and the course pursued shows disregard of the prerogatives of the regimental commander who presided over the election.

In another column of this week's issue will be found the remarks of Lieut. General Sheridan, in his annual report, on the National Guard.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

Col. Fred. Phisterer, Asst. Adjt.-General State of New York, was agreeably surprised on Wednesday, Nov. 12, by the receipt of an exquisitely engrossed and handsomely framed set of resolutions expressive of recognition of his services to them in last summer's camp, from the adjutant and the 1st sergeants of the 69th New York. The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, The 1st sergeants of this regiment feel themselves called upon to show some expression of their appreciation of the valuable instructions imparted to them by Col. Fred. Phisterer,

"Resolved, That their thanks are eminently due and are hereby cordially tendered to Col. Phisterer for the care, patience and great interest he manifested in instructing us in our respective duties while at the State camp at Peekskill, July, 1884. We assure him that not only his kindness upon that occasion, but the instructions he so ably imparted to us, will not soon be forgotten by those who admire and respect an able officer and a courteous gentleman, and it is further resolved that as a slight testimonial of our appreciation of his services this token of our feelings be presented to him with our best wishes for his future welfare and happiness, and the assurance that the 1st sergeants of the 69th Regiment will ever hold in honor the name of Col. Phisterer."

(Signed by the 1st sergeants and heartily endorsed by the adjutant.)

The tribute is a handsome one, but it is well deserved, as we can testify from personal observation, and as appears from our reports of the camp. No officer has worked harder and more successfully for the perpetuation of the New York camp than Col. Phisterer. He has also received resolutions of a similar tenor from the 1st sergeants of the 32d Regiment, and the 2d, 6th, and 19th Separate Companies, and Co. B, 10th Battalion, have elected him honorary member in recognition of service in camp with them.

The fact that 15 men, under command of a lieutenant, marched on guard in the army of the 13th Regiment on Saturday, Nov. 8, and that a similar detail has been marched on daily ever since, has been taken up by a number of daily papers as an occasion for political capital. An order to proceed to the army, although neither colonel nor company commanders appear willing to father it, had evidently been issued in the following terms: "Pursuant to orders from Regimental Headquarters the members of this company are hereby ordered to bring their uniforms and equipments to the army on or before Saturday, Nov. 8, at 9 p. m. The members of this company are forbidden to wear or expose to public view any part of their uniforms or equipments. Members are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate assembly. The signal for assembly will be the display at the army of a white flag by day and a red lantern by night, or the continuous ringing of the city hall bell, upon which members will promptly report at the army. Members are cautioned against making known the contents of these orders to any person. Prompt obedience to these orders will be enforced."

It is claimed that the terms of the order were used during the riots of several years ago, and that they were now revamped by some unauthorized person for the present occasion. There is nothing unusual or improper in having a guard stationed at an Army at all times, in fact we have advocated such a measure repeatedly in our columns. The arms and ammunition of a military body should never be left exposed so that they can be seized by unauthorized parties as is the case in a number of our Armories, and so far the action of whoever ordered out the guard in this case is correct as a military measure, and it should be continued.

However, the clause which directs the men to bring their uniforms to the Army, reveals a case of positive disobedience of orders from General Headquarters, which directs that uniforms must at all times be kept in the Army. This induces us to incline to the belief that the order was an ancient and obsolete one, because we hardly believe that a regiment like the 13th and commanded by an officer of Gen. Barnes' capacity would be guilty of such a positive disregard of orders from superior authority.

Company B, 12th Regiment, Capt. Charles S. Burns, have under consideration an athletic tournament to be given early during the coming winter. We are pleased to see this renewed sign of activity especially in a field so closely allied to military drill. No specific programme has as yet been arranged, but we are assured that it will be extensive and varied, and it is intended to have one event to be contested exclusively by the Regular Army, with a large number of which the 12th seemed to have formed quite amicable relations since their recent experience as artillerymen.

As might have been expected the anniversary of company B, 22d Regiment, W. V. King, at the Lexington Avenue Opera House last Monday, was a success in every respect. It was well attended, and everybody present passed a very pleasant time.

The proposed trip of the 7th Regiment to Washington on inauguration day evidently does not meet with much favor, and no definite decision has as yet been arrived at.

Adjutant Gen. Farnsworth has directed that four Gatling guns of the 31 Battery be towed, especially with reference to their clogging, at Fort Hamilton, by permission of Col. John Hattilton, 5th Artillery, to day, Nov. 15, Capt. Rasquin commanding the battery, has detailed a detachment consisting of a sergeant and 10 men to work the guns. Brig. Gen. C. T. Christensen commanding the 2d Division has detailed Maj. Richard H. Polton, Engineer; Maj. M. P. Farr, I. R. P., and Maj. Harrison B. Moore, Ordnance Officer, 4th Brigade, and Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, 3d Battery, a board to be present at the experiments and report the result. If it is found in firing that the guns clog, special exertions will be made to ascertain where the fault lies, whether in gun or ammunition.

Maj. W. H. H. Tyson, of the 13th Regiment, has resigned after many years of honorable service in the 9th and 23d Regiments and Gatling Battery N.

FROM GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Referring to State Troops, Major-General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., states as follows:

"I beg leave, in this connection, to invite attention to the importance of schools for the practical instruction of the militia of the several States, since this militia must be relied upon to quell domestic disorder, and, in war, must constitute the great body of the United States Army. The many excellent military schools in the country, and the colleges where officers of the Army are detailed as military instructors, aim only at the partial education of officers. The urgent need is for the education of both officers and men in the use of the modern rifle, in the field manoeuvres necessary to make the fire of the rifle effective, and in the details of Army life both in camp and in garrison. One year of such instruction to young men between seventeen and twenty years of age would make excellent soldiers, far more valuable in action than many times their number of untrained militia. By such an education of a comparatively small number of young men every year, a State would in a few years, have a body of reliable troops equal to any probable emergency. Such reasonable aid as the National Government might well give to these schools, in money, military materials and experienced instructors, would make the system inexpensive to the States, and a valuable addition to their present admirable public schools. After young men have entered upon their business career they cannot spare the time and means necessary for the military training which is now necessary to make efficient soldiers. Hence, this instruction should be given during the period of education in a branch of the public schools to such numbers of young volunteers as the States may wish to educate for their service."

FINE SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

The Champion Marksman badge of N. Y. State, presented by Brig. Gen. Charles F. Robbins, I. R. P., of N. Y. State, was shot for on Friday, Nov. 7.

The badge, a very beautiful design, was well contested for by the previous champions, the day was cold, but clear, with a strong 8 o'clock wind which was extremely hard for off hand shooting at 200 yds.

Ord. Sergt. T. J. Dolan, 12th regt., won the badge on the following scores, best two series to count:

200 yds.	4 4 4 5 4-21	4 4 4 5 5-22-43
500 yds.	5 5 5 5 5-25	5 5 5 5 5-25-59
Total.	46	47 93

At the 500 yds. range Sergt. Dolan secured 16 consecutive bulls' eyes.

MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT MOBILE, ALA.

The City of Mobile promises an interesting drill and encampment upon a scale of grandeur hitherto unattempted. The contests will commence Monday, May 4, 1885, and continue throughout the week. Seventy entries of competing companies, representing over twenty States have been made. Among these famous organizations are the Crescent Rifles, of New Orleans; the Chickasaw Guards, Memphis; the Tredway Reserves, St. Louis; Houston (Texas) Light Guards; National Rifles, Washington, D. C.; Indiana Polis Light Infantry; Mobile Rifle Company, several batteries of artillery, a trio of Zouave companies, and finally a number of military bands of some reputation. Under this last head it may be mentioned that efforts will be made to secure the attendance of Cappa's celebrated Seventh New York Band. Accommodations for four thousand citizen soldiers will be furnished at the camp, pleasantly situated a short distance from the city on the shores of the bay. Reduced rates can be secured on all the great lines leading to Mobile and their connections. The usual rules governing similar contests in the West and South will continue in force at the drills. However, the management have unanimously agreed upon one point, that is that "no catch commands or movements will be allowed in the programme." The programme will be composed by officers of the Regular Army, detailed by the Secretary of War on account of special aptitude or fitness for the duty. The War Department will be requested to order a number of regular companies, batteries and troops there, so that the camp will be a school of instruction as well as the scene of a most spirited military contest. Eastern organizations are especially invited to enter the field, in order that a friendly comparison can be made of their merits and the citizen soldiery of the North, South and West. Such manly intercourse would do much to cement the relations between the different sections of the country.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

At a meeting of the California Commandery, to be held at San Francisco Nov. 19, quite a batch of Army officers, candidates for membership, will be balloted for. They are Lieut. Colonel D. R. Clendenin, 3d Cavalry; Major D. S. Gordon, 2d Cavalry; Paymaster De Witt C. Poole, U. S. A.; Captain Thomas McGregor, 1st Cavalry; Captain G. K. Brady, 23d Infantry; Captain W. M. Wherry, 6th Infantry; Captain W. C. Rawelle, 2d Cavalry; Captain F. D. Garrett, 17th Infantry; Captain Chas. Porter, 8th Infantry; Captain Wirt Davis, 4th Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon J. M. Dickson, U. S. A.; Capt. E. R. Price, U. S. A.; and Lieutenants R. P. P. Walworth, 1st Cavalry; and G. P. Borden, 5th Infantry. Others are F. H. Bicon, late Acting Ensign, U. S. N.; N. A. Blume, late Acting Master, U. S. N.; Surgeon J. L. Asay, U. S. V.; Captains S. L. Richards, C. G. Shattuck, B. F. Giddings, P. V. Wise, and Lieutenants C. H. Hubbard and Z. P. Clark, U. S. V.; Colonel A. Jones, U. S. V.; and Captain J. R. McIntosh, U. S. V.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, held at Boston Nov. 5, the following were elected members: General R. A. Alger, U. S. V.; Captain O. A. Barker, U. S. V.; Lieutenant J. C. Chalmers, U. S. V.; Captain William Fletcher, U. S. A.; Captain D. H. L. Gleason, U. S. V.; Passed Assistant Surgeon C. L. Green, U. S. N.; Colonel J. B. Lewis, U. S. V.; F. G. Morrill, late Acting Ensign, U. S. N.; Captain Arthur Morris, 4th U. S. Artillery; Lieutenant W. Park, U. S. V.; Colonel C. H. Parkhurst, U. S. V.; Passed Assistant Paymaster Stephen Hand, U. S. N.; Gen. L. S. Trowbridge, U. S. V.; and Lieut. Gideon Wells, U. S. V.

At a stated meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery, held Nov. 5, Medical Director Phineas J. Horwitz, U. S. Navy, was elected Senior Vice Commander.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

LONDON, Nov. 1, 1884.

A FINE body of men could hardly be asked for. They have won the respect of friend and foe. 83, after driving by the scene of the Phoenix Park tragedy, where the audacious and malignant assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke was consummated, it was but natural to draw up a moment to see the three full companies at drill. Standing at an order, they would "side step to the left" at command without a word said of their arms, resuming the order when "halted." But being at an order did not seem to fasten these men to the ground at all. They would "right form," during which the touch of the elbow was not maintained at all; or "right wheel," when it was excellently maintained—in each case starting from and resuming the order as a matter of course. In marching to the rear at a trail the pieces were brought vertical and returned to the trail so the muskles struck no one. They, like the line, had our old Scott shoulder at the left shoulder and the slope, and they handled the bayonet by placing the musket between the slightly bent knees. Their dark uniform, even to gloves and buttons, accorded well with their environment. And what next?

NOUS VERBONS.

THOSE NEW DECORATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The subscriber does not believe it right to make your paper a repository for all *grovels*, nevertheless there is often something we juniors would like the seniors to know, without laying ourselves liable to be set down on, as would most probably be the case if we wrote an official letter.

In this case I merely give utterance to a universal growl about those new decorations, the marksman's pin and sharpshooter's cross. We are all disappointed, we expected something neat and tasty, something the wearer would not be ashamed of. The marksman's pin looks more like a door-plate than anything else. Officers travelling on sleeping cars are cautioned not to display it, but keep it well hid, for fear the porter might take them for spotters and mark their boot heels.

We prefer wearing the certificate which better explains the whole matter and saves asking questions. I suggest for the three badges now issued the three targets after the pattern of the button: Short range for marksmen of 1 year. Middle range for marksmen of 3 years. Long range for sharpshooters.

All in nickel or silver with the words "marksman or sharpshooter in small enameled letters. TRENCH.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Two Chinese ironclad cruisers are to leave Shanghai for the purpose of attempting to force the French blockade of the Island of Formosa.

The Austrian ships which are to take part in the Austrian transmarine expeditions have received their instructions. The corvette *Saida* is to leave on the 5th of next month for Bahia, via Southampton, reaching her destination about the 23rd. The corvette *Heligoland* will start on the 4th November for Sierra Leone via Liverpool, arriving towards the 23rd. The corvette *Frundsberg* will set out on the 21st November for Zanzibar via Brindisi, arriving towards the 14th December. The corvette *Aurora*, leaving on the 5th November for Santos, via Southampton, will be due there about the 3rd December. Finally, the gunboat *Nautilus* will proceed to Aden, via Trieste, on the 5th November, and will complete the journey by the 17th.

The *Intransigent* reports the occurrence of an extraordinary case of *la croupadine* in the French Army. This punishment was instituted in the early days of the Algerian conquest to promote inflexible discipline in French regiments; and it appears from our contemporary that its revival is actually in force in the Foreign Legion quartered in the province of Oran. The punishment of *la croupadine* consists in tying the wrists and ankles of the culprit together and leaving him to his fate in an open plain under a burning sun. This barbarous infliction was actually carried out a month ago at Feudal on a drummer of the 6th battalion Foreign Legion, and from its effects he died. *La France Militaire*, in commenting on the matter, attributes the drummer's death to alcoholic poisoning, but severely censures Gen. Négrier for sanctioning this illegal and barbarous punishment. "Abroad it will be said," says our contemporary, "that corporal punishments are in high honor in the French Army, and that our vaunted sentimentality is merely hypocrisy."

The Naval Brigade on the Nile has "scored another triumph" by the successful passage of the second large steamer, the *Gizeh*, over the great gate of the Cataract at Aswa. It is regarded as improbable, however, that another large steamer could be got through, owing to the rapid subsidence of the Nile, which was at its highest level this year at the Second Cataract on Aug. 30 and 31.

Great activity is said to prevail at the Imperial Dockyard of Wilhelmshaven. The preparations for the West African squadron, the repairs to the corvette *Sophie*—damaged, it will be remembered, during the recent naval manoeuvres off the Jahde by collision with a merchant steamer—the repairs and alterations on board the *Ariadne*—one of the African squadron—the repairs to the ironclad gunboat *Chamaleon*, and the arming with torpedo fittings of the armored frigates *Friedrich Karl* and *Kronprinz*, have taxed the energies of the dockyard staff to the utmost.

Returns prepared for the information of the Secretary of State for War show that the average strength of the British Army in Ireland last year was nearly 5,000 less than in 1882, and 2,000 less than in 1881, the totals standing thus—1881, 26,535; 1882, 29,268; and 1883, 24,523. The total of 29,268 in 1882 was the largest which had been reached for a period of over twenty years. At the present time the strength is stated to be under 22,000.

Advices from Vienna state that the Minister of Marine will submit to the delegations a bill for the immediate construction of sixty-four torpedo boats and three fast vessels for the Austrian Navy.

Anticipating the needs of the four powerful ironclads now in course of construction in the Black Sea ports, the

Russians are making rapid progress with their new granite docks at Sebastopol, on the site of those destroyed by the Allied forces in 1855. Upwards of 3,000 men are said to be at work upon the one in hand, the dimensions of which when finished will be 599 feet long, 123 feet broad, and 27 feet deep, simply large enough to dock the heaviest vessels in those waters. The foundations of the other docks are also completed, and it is intended that both ships and docks shall be finished in the early part of 1885.

The London *Engineer* reports that within the last three months orders for armor to the extent of about 2,700 tons have been placed with the two Sheffield firms, Messrs. John Brown and Co. and Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co. These plates are for Her Majesty's ships *Howe*, *Hero*, *Anson*, *Camperdown*, and *Rodney*. Foreign governments are having a large amount of work done in armor at present. Messrs. John Brown and Co. have just completed the armor plates for the sister ship to the *Riachuelo*, for the Brazilian Government, building by Messrs. Samuda Bros. There is a considerable demand for armor plates for other South American powers, such as Chili, which appears bent upon maintaining her position in that part of the world. Japan, too, is a customer for plates. France gets her own made in France by an arrangement with Messrs. Charles Cammell and Co., and Russia obtains supplies from the works recently erected at Kolpino, near St. Petersburg, and managed by Sheffield men. Germany has her plates produced at Dillingen.

The *Progres Militaire* publishes a letter from Hanoi which contains an interesting account of the unfortunate *Bac Lé* affair, when Col. Dugenne's column was defeated. The whole blame is laid on the staff, which ordered the advance on Langson without reconnoitering the position. The French column, too, was without artillery, and some of the native levies had never been taught to load their rifles before being sent to the front.

In setting in order Apsley House, after the late Duke's death, there were found stowed away in one of the basement rooms 76 French Eagles, with embroidered standards, handed over, after Waterloo, to the Duke of Wellington by the King of France as curiosities belonging to the defeated Emperor. Before Napoleon set out to meet his fate in Belgium he ordered standards and eagles—one to each of the Departments—to be prepared for distribution on his return in triumph. These now repose under the roof of Apsley House.

The gun which Col. Hope is making for the War Office is to be, it appears, a 100-ton gun, firing the enormous and unprecedented charge of 15 cwt. (three-quarters of a ton!) of powder concentrated behind a 1,200 lb. shell in a 12-inch gun. We hear that the calculated velocity is upwards of 4,000 feet a second, and the theoretical penetration through wrought iron about 5 feet. We hear that Col. Hope expects to finish his first gun in ten to twelve months, including the time necessary for the construction of the enormous plant required; but as he makes his guns in one single forging, the actual construction of the gun itself is not expected to take quite three months.—*United Service Gazette*.

The *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung* announces that the Japanese War Minister, Lieut. Gen. Oyama, with other Japanese officers, who for the last three months have been studying in Berlin the organization, equipment, etc., of the German Army, have left the Prussian capital for Vienna, where the peculiarities of the Austrian Army will receive their attention.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Times* states that more news has been received from Colonel Prejevalsky, the explorer in Tibet, whose expedition appears to be distinguishing itself in feats of arms as well as discoveries of science, having killed forty brigands with Borden rifles, in two encounters with mounted marauders, all of his

own party escaping safe and sound. The climate of the localities passed through was terrible. The whole of the summer was cold, with rain and snow; at the end of May there was sharp frost, in July he had snow-storms like those of winter, while the amount of alluvium deposited by southwestern monsoons from the Indian Ocean is so great that in summer Northern Tibet is converted into an almost continuous marsh. Wild animals and fish are abundant; the birds and flora are poor.

In a letter dated Khartoum, July 30, 1884, General Gordon says: "To show you that Arabs fire well, two of our steamers which are blinded received 970 and 880 hits in their hulls respectively. Since our defeat of March 16, 1884, had thirty killed, fifty or sixty wounded, which is very little. I should think we have fired half a million of cartridges. The conduct of people and troops has been excellent. I was thinking of issuing a proclamation liberating the slaves of those in arms, but have deferred doing so for fear of complication. I have great trust that God will bring us out triumphantly, and with no great loss on either side. If we get out it is in answer to prayer and not by our might, and it is a true pleasure to have been here, though painful at times. Land mines are the things for defence in future. We have covered the works with them, and they have deterred all attacks and done much execution. I will conclude in saying we will defend ourselves to the last; that I will not leave Khartoum; that I will try and promote all Europeans to escape, and that I am still sanguine by some means not clear God will give us an issue. I have no wish to retain this country. My sole desire is to restore the prestige of the Government, in order to get out garrisons, and to put some ephemeral Government in position in order to get away. This statement as to his unwillingness to leave Khartoum does not agree with the report, just received, that Gordon was shot dead while en route to Berber. It is probably the revival of an old rumor.

It is not difficult to understand, says *Broad Arrow*, Lord Wolsey's antipathy to special correspondents, and, indeed, to sympathize with it, for just now their despatches report "The breakdown of transport," "Inadequacy of supplies," and other matters, in terms which must be particularly trying to the tempers of the staff of the Nile, who are working hard, and we believe successfully, to put the expedition in motion. Unfortunately it is only anything to the disadvantage of the authorities that is thought worth recording. A quarter of a million of meat rations and other supplies that may be needed at the front may come to hand and be forwarded on in due course without the correspondent finding matter for a telegram in the incident; but a pound of biscuits has but to become mouldy, or a train be late, or a tow rope break, for the morning papers to chronicle, in the largest possible type, that the transport arrangements have collapsed altogether, while the food supplied to the troops has proved to be unpalatable.

A BERLIN telegram says: "Field-Marshal Manteuffel has definitely resigned his position as commanding general of the 15th Army Corps, quartered in Alsace-Lorraine. His successor is Gen. von Kieist. This change does not affect Marshal Manteuffel's position as Imperial Viceroy at Strasbourg."

The Austrian Navy is to be reorganized.

The Italian dockyards are in full activity, and in the course of a few months several new heavily armored vessels of war will be ready for service. The ironclad *Francesco Morosini*, now on the stocks at Venice, will be launched before the end of the year, while the *Andrea Doria* will take the water during the first three months of 1885. In the spring, too, the *Riala* will be added to the fleet. The *Leopanto* is being rapidly proceeded with, but will not be finished for another couple of years. The Italian Minister of Marine



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hopes presently to be able to reduce the time required for the armaments of his ironclads to thirty months each.

At present the British regular army at home and in the colonies amounts, as near as may be, to 140,000. The Indian army, 62,000; the militia, volunteers, yeomanry, cavalry and army reserve forces, 38,000. The total number of the military service is therefore about 240,000. As to the navy, the number of ships of war in commission was, for 1883-4, some 206.

The Canadian boatmen have materially modified their original views as to the difficulty of navigating the River Nile. They now admit that the passage of the Bah el Hajar cataract will be a very serious and arduous undertaking, and much harder to accomplish than they expected. They do not think the troops can be taken up that cataract without a serious accident.

A very admirable and ingenious appliance for giving horses medicine was exhibited at the recent exhibition at Amsterdam, Holland, by Valk and De Bussey, of Utrecht. It is called a peardentree, or horse drencher. A bit, made of plain, hollow pipe, rather larger than an ordinary plain bar, and in the centre of which is a small hole, is put into the mouth. This is fixed to a bar on either side, which fits to the cheek and is strapped to the bridle. On one side of this bar a conical tube is fitted, and which is not very unlike a horn used for drenching, except that it is straight. When the bridle is put upon the horse, and the animal's head held up, the medicine is poured into the tube, and, finding its way through the bit, is swallowed without any difficulty whatever.

Tax price of a Frenchman's head is minutely stated in a Chinese proclamation recently issued by the Canton officials.

to encourage their countrymen against the foe. The value of the vice versa, of course, with the grade of the slain. Thus £35 will be paid for the head of each common soldier or sailor, and the tariff rises from £175 and a mandarinship with the peacock's feather for an inferior officer to £3,500 and a mandarinship with the kingfisher's feather for the splendid trophy of a commander-in-chief. Captures of ships and cannon are to be rewarded in similar proportion, and the ingenious Chinaman who can originate a plan leading to the defeat of the French shall be paid £10,500.

EVERY year produces many new styles of pens, both as to shape, size and quality, and yet a good pen, combining durability with flexibility, is as much a rarity as ever. Those who use gold pens especially find this to be so, and it is therefore with pleasure we call attention to the fact that a reliable gold pen may be certainly obtained from Mr. John Holland, 19 West 4th street, Cincinnati. His stock also comprises Falcon pens, Fountain pens, and those efficient aids to rapid writers, "Stub" nibs, of which Mr. Holland makes a specialty. More than a year ago we referred to the excellence of Mr. Holland's pens and it is gratifying to be able to state that his reputation for keeping first class articles at reasonable prices is ever on the increase.

MARRIED.

BABBITT-FENNA.—At Boston, Mass., November 5, Lieutenant Edwin B. Babbitt, 5th U. S. Artillery, to Miss Emily Fenna.

CARBY-LYNCH.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. E. J. O'Reilly, C. Harlan Carby, to Jane, daughter of the late Captain Dominick Lynch, U. S. N.

GANDY-GRAHAM.—At the residence of the bride, No. 1418 Hanover Street, Philadelphia, October 6, by the Rev. W. D. Roberts, Assistant Surgeon C. M. Gandy, U. S. Army, to Miss Emma R. Graham.

HARNEY-ST. CYR.—At St. Louis, Mo., November 12, Brevet Major General William S. Harney, U. S. Army, to Mrs. Mary E. St. Cyr.

BIRTHS.

PHILLIPS.—At Salina, Kans., October 30, 1884, to the wife of Asst. Paymaster Jas. S. Phillips, U. S. N., a daughter.

DIED.

ABERNETHY.—At Bridgeport, Conn., November 10, Dr. Augustus H. Abner, formerly Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Navy.

ARMSTRONG.—At Red Hook, N. Y., November 10, in his 93d year, Colonel Henry B. Armstrong, formerly Lieutenant Colonel 1st U. S. Rifles, son of General John Armstrong, Secretary of War in 1813-14.

ASTEL.—At Washington, D. C., November 9, Henry Astel, U. S. Army, Chief Clerk Headquarters of the Army.

HANNA.—At Detroit, Michigan, Nov. 10, Major Valentine O. Hanna, U. S. Army, retired.

HAY.—At Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 11, of diphtheria, Charles, eldest son of Mrs. and Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Infantry, aged 7 years, 7 months and 16 days.

HUBBELL.—At Englewood, New Jersey, November 12, H. W. Hubbell, one of the founders of the House of Pease, Hubbell & Co., of Manila, and father of Lieut. H. W. Hubbell, 1st Regt. of Artillery.

MURRAY.—At Washington, D. C., November 10, Rear Admiral Alexander Murray, U. S. Navy, retired.

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